The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Intended European Tour of Count von Bismarck.

Capture of the Notorious Fenian Captain Mackay.

Proceedings of the National Commercial Convention.

GERMANY.

Intended Departure of Count Von Bismarck on a European Tour.

BERLIN, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Count von BISMARCK has obtained a leave of absence from his post as Prime Minister of the North German Confederation, and will devote several months to traveling through the various countries of Europe. His health, which has not been good for a long time, has at length compelled him to seek relaxation from his arduous duties. It is announced that the present Minister of Finance will replace the Premier.

ITALY.

Enlistment of Maximilian's Heir in the Papal Zouaves.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Young ITURBIDE, the heir of the late MAXIMILIAN, has recently enlisted in the Papal Zouaves, at Rome.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrest of the Fenian Capt. Mackay by the Cork Police.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The notorious Fenian, Capt. MACKAY, was captured in Cork last evening by the police of that city. While the officers were *en route* to the jail with their prisoner, his friends rallied in great force, and for a time a desperate fight prevailed. The mob was finally beaten down, and the prisoner lodged in jail. The guards around the jail were doubled during the night, to prevent a rescue.

GREECE.

Formation of a New Cabinet.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Dispatches have been received here from Athens, which state that a new Cabinet has at length been formed, with BULGARIS as the President and Minister of the Interior.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The National Commercial Convention—The Currency and Finance Report.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The Commercial Convention opened this morning with prayer by Rev. R. L. COLLYER, of Chicago.

Gen. WALBRIDGE, of New-York, offered a series of resolutions, which he moved should lie on the table, and be in order for the action of the Convention next year.

The resolutions affirm the duty of Congress to foster all projects for the improvement of the present lines of communication, and of those which shall be projected, particularly those by land or water between the Atlantic and the Mississippi and the Pacific, and that facilities as far as possible be afforded to enable through lines from North to South, and from East to West, to have a double track.

Another resolution recommends a combination of railroads to secure a uniform system of freight for through trains, or connecting trains at a speed say of ten miles an hour, and favor the use of the same tracks for passengers, and light and costly freights, and of others for heavy freight.

The report of the Committee on Currency and Finance, submitted to the Convention yesterday, was warmly and ably discussed.

Mr. FRALEY, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Committee, closed the debate.

He said that listening to all that had been said, both in the Committee room and during the discussion, had strengthened his opinion that the report covered about the sentiment of the country upon the subjects considered. He believed that the time had now come when it was the duty of the country to resume specie payments as speedily as could safely be done. There were times, of course, when it was necessary to suspend specie payments, but he believed that the time had now come. The wars of the Revolution, of 1812, and of our recent rebellion had necessitated the suspension of specie payments, and in the two former cases resumption was only secured by the almost utter bankruptcy. The great problem now is how to secure resumption without national dishonor or individual bankruptcy, and he believed this desirable result could be brought about by the adoption of the measures which had been presented in the report. A gradual process was contemplated by the report, and such a process would furnish no shock to any of the great business interests of the country. He believed that the adoption of this report would reduce the premium on gold by the confidence it would inspire, and that the people do not propose to shrink from their duty. Believing as he did in the report as a whole, he must decline to accept the various amendments that had been proposed. In regard to free banking, he thought the only question was how soon it could be safely entered upon. He had always been in favor of a free banking system, but he thought it could only be safely entered upon when every note issued by a free bank would be redeemable at its own counter or in some commercial centre in gold or silver. He defended the abolishment of the usury laws. Mr. FRALEY closed his remarks, with stating his entire confidence in the ability of the Convention to wisely dispose of the questions embraced in his report, and his hope that that the best results would follow throughout the whole country from the action of the Convention.

Two amendments were accepted; the first recommending Congress to forbid national banks selling any gold received as interest for bonds pledged for their circulation until such time as the entire amounts reserved by law, kept by the banks, shall be made up by coin; the second, that the bonds of the United States already issued are exempted by law from taxation, and having thus been issued it would be a violation of the law of contracts, to impose taxes upon them now as well as a breach of faith on the part of the Government.

The report of the Committee was then adopted.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, reaffirming the adherence of the Convention to the principles of national honor, as indicated in the report of the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of New-York, three rousing cheers were given for the national honor. Votes of thanks were passed to the officers of the Convention, to the Boston Board of Trade, and to the State and city authorities, for attentions and hospitalities rendered; and after an eloquent closing address by President FOX, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Singular Railway Accident in Connecticut—Mr. Dickens' Readings.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Feb. 8.

The down freight train met with an accident near Berlin Station at 2 o'clock this morning. One of the wheels of one of the cars broke, letting down the trucks of the other cars. They ran some distance, and until they came to the bridge over the Mattabasset River, when the trucks of three of the cars went through the bridge to the ice below. The cars, however, did not go through, being held up by the bridge. The bridge and the ties were injured considerably, but not enough to interrupt travel, there being a double track. No one was injured.

There is a great rush this morning at the sale of tickets to hear DICKENS read on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., at Allyn Hall. In one hour after the ticket office was opened, 1,450 tickets were sold, which is the full capacity of the hall.

The weather here to-day is the coldest of the season, the thermometer ranging from 20 to 27 degrees below zero.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Rival Florida Conventions.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Saturday, Feb. 8.

The Minority Convention held three sessions to-day in secret. Five more have signed the Constitution. Many of them have done so reluctantly, having come to the conclusion that they have been proceeding regardless of law and precedent. The Convention has concluded not to adjourn until they hear from Gen. MEADE.

They have nominated a State ticket, consisting of Mr. BILLINGS for Governor, Mr. SAUNDERS (colored) for Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. GIBBS (colored) for member of Congress.

The regular Republican Nominating Convention is called by the State Committee for the 11th inst.

Messengers were sent last night to the neighboring plantations, calling the negroes to attend a mass meeting favoring the minority, which was held this afternoon. About 1,500 attended.

A speech by a colored minority delegate called for the hanging of the seceding members by some of the crowd. The speaker said, "burn them."

The portion claiming to be the majority will probably assemble on Monday, and proceed as though there had been no interruption.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The Convention to-day adopted an ordinance providing for an election for the ratification of the Constitution immediately after adjournment, leaving the date blank.

Another ordinance provides that the elections for State, judicial, municipal parish officers, State Legislature and Congressional representatives shall be held at the same time of the election for the ratification of the Constitution.

An ordinance was adopted providing that registered electors may vote in any parish they may happen to be in on the day of the election, upon presentation of their registration papers.

Of the new appointments to the City Council by Gen. HANCOCK five are lawyers. Of these, DUPLANTIERS and LEAUMONT are now Judges in the District Courts, and the other three have been on the bench. They are all citizens of the highest respectability, and are all whites.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The Convention proceedings to-day were of little interest.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported in favor of ousting Mr. MARTIN, of Yadkin.

A Conservative bill of rights was discussed, but without definite action.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Feb. 8.

The Convention is still discussing the Bill of Rights. Nothing of public importance has transpired.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA Ga., Saturday, Feb. 8.

In the Convention to-day an ordinance was passed to provide means for defraying the expenses of the Convention by a tax of one-tenth of one per cent on all taxable property, the same to be collected on or before the 1st of May, 1868.

A resolution to expel A. A. BRADLEY, a negro delegate, was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The second section of the report of the Committee on Franchise, as adopted, recognises no distinction between the races, and provides that all voters shall have paid their taxes. If challenged they shall swear that their vote is not affected by any reward received or expected, nor have they given or promised any reward or made any threat to prevent any person from voting.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Feb. 8.

In the Convention to-day, the section authorizing the Legislature to create a bureau of agriculture and immigration was adopted.

A long debate occurred on the immigration part of the section, which was both opposed and urged on the Republican side.

A conservative member urged that legislation barring immigration, because of antagonism between the laborers of the two races was calculated to inaugurate a war of races.

A colored delegate, in reply, said if such a war came, it would never be inaugurated by the blacks.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Feb. 8.

In the Convention to-day the report of the Printing Committee, noticed some days ago, was taken up and adopted.

A resolution requiring all committees to report by the 14th inst. was referred.

A resolution requiring the report of the Committee on Destitution, as adopted yesterday, to be forwarded to Gen. GILLEM, with the request that he issue the necessary order, was adopted.

The Arkansas Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The Convention to-day was occupied in discussing the report of the Finance Committee.

The debate on the subject between Messrs. BROOKS and BRADLEY was exciting.

The Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The full vote of Montgomery, Macon, Lee, Elmon, Tallapoosa, Chambers, Bullock and Coosa Counties toots up 13,159, of which all are negroes but 37.

The vote cast in the same counties on the Convention question was 17,590. The registered vote is 30,043. It is too soon to estimate, but the indications are that the Constitution will be defeated.

The Nashville Board of Education—A Conflict of Authority.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The City Council last Summer elected a Board of Education of three classes, to serve one, two, and three years. The new Radical Council, elected in September, enacted a law removing the Board, and elected another to take charge of public schools on the 1st of January. In the latter part of December, the old Board obtained an injunction restraining the new Board from assuming office. The new Board thereupon applied to Chancellor HARRISON to dissolve the injunction.

He modified his decision, to-day, sustaining the injunction, but modified it so that it shall not operate in restraint of the City Council in any action it may legally take in the premises. One of the members of the new Board is a colored man.

The river is falling slowly. There are four feet of water on the Shoals. The weather is warm to-day, with indications of rain. The steamer *Talisman*, for Cairo, has departed.

An attempt was made on Wednesday night by a couple of negroes to assassinate CHARLES REGAN, near Carton Springs, eight miles from Gallatin. He was felled by a stroke from an axe, but the appearance of aid, in answer to his cries, frightened the negroes off.

Destructive Fire in Maine—Loss $30,000.

LEWISTON, Me., Saturday, Feb. 8.

In Skowhegan, last night, a fire destroyed the building known as the Excelsior Factory, occupied as follows: ALMA ABBOTT, planing mills, loss $3,000; L. MILLS, slate grinding mills, loss $3,000; L. C. HOUGHTON & Co., millwrights, loss $1,500; J. F. TURNER, bedstead manufactory, loss $1,000; C. F. DOUGLAS, architect and builder, loss $700; BROWN & BARBER, carving-knife manufacturers, loss $500.

The building was entirely destroyed. It was owned by M. WILLIS, whose loss is $5,000. None of the above property was insured.

The fire crossed the street, and entirely destroyed a two-and-a-half story wooden building, owned and occupied by S. L. GOULD as a machine-shop and foundry. The loss on the building, including the machinery, is $15,000. The property was insured in a Springfield Company for $2,500, and in the Roger Williams Company, of Providence, R. I., for $2,500. DARNET WHORFF's ax factory was slightly damaged, but is insured. Half of the bridge crossing the river was burned. The total loss is $30,000, and insurance $5,000.

The thermometer was fifteen degrees below zero.

CHINA.

Destructive Fire in Hong Kong—Attack on the British Consulate—Progress of the Rebellion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Arrived, bark *Zephyr*, from Hong Kong, with advices to Dec. 10.

A fire occurred in Hong Kong Nov. 27, which destroyed all of Jernes-street and part of Bonham-street. Numerous buildings were blown up, to prevent the spreading of the conflagration.

By the united efforts of the police, soldiers, and sailors, the flames were extinguished before they extended further than two or three hundred yards from Queen's Road. Several soldiers were injured, and a number of the Chinese killed. The district embraced between Queen's Road and Proya from the cross roads to the Harbor Master's office was wholly destroyed. The fire originated on the Proya in an establishment adjoining SCHELPOSS & Co's.

The British Consulate was attacked by a party of armed Chinese on the night of December 1st. Two of the assassins were shot, and are supposed to have been killed. It is thought that the object of the Chinese was murder, as no attempt to plunder was made.

The subject of the approaching revision of the treaties between China and the great Powers, is actively discussed in commercial circles.

The war in the North between the Imperial and rebel forces is being vigorously waged. Full particulars have been received of a great battle at Shantung Promontory, in which the Imperialists defeated the rebel army, with an estimated loss of 80,000. The Imperialists subsequently were defeated in several severe engagements, with heavy loss.

The Pacific Coast—The Oregon Centra Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The City of Portland has guaranteed to pay seven per cent. interest on $250,000 in bonds of the Oregon Central Railroad, payable in twenty years.

The quartz mill of the Old Dominion Mining Company, near Austin, Nevada, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

JOHNSON PRICE died to-day. He was Secretary of State during Gov. WELLER's Administration.

Daring Diamond Robbery in Cleveland—Recovery of the Property.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Feb. 8.

A bold robbery was attempted last night by JOE DODGE, an experienced thief. He went to the jewelry store of HOGAN & WADE, and, capturing a tray containing diamonds and jewelry to the value of $10,000, made off with it, but was stopped by a street passenger, and the property recovered, with the exception of about $1,000 worth of diamonds, which were scattered in the snow. The thief was secured, but his confederate, who was waiting near at hand in a buggy, effected his escape.

The Memphis Avalanche Contempt Case.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Judge HUNTER, of the Criminal Court, this morning modified his sentence in the *Avalanche* contempt case to ten days' imprisonment and $10 fine in each case. This afternoon, contrary to the expectation of all, he granted an appeal in the nature of a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State next April, agreeing in the meantime to suspend all action, and make the first case a test appeal.

The Prize Ring—A Brutal Fight in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, Feb. 8.

A prize fight took place at West Brookfield to-day between two men named GARDNER and PAGET. Forty rounds were fought, occupying one hour and forty-eight minutes. GARDNER won by a foul blow.

Extreme Cold Weather at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 8.

To-day was the coldest of the season. At 5 o'clock this morning at various points in and around the city the thermometer marked from 20° to 24° below zero. At noon the mercury stood 12° below, and at 5 o'clock this afternoon 12° above.

The National Democratic Convention.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Feb. 8.

A meeting has been held here, and a strong committee of gentlemen appointed to proceed to Washington with the object of securing the holding of the National Democratic Convention at Cleveland. The inducements offered are good.

Fire in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Feb. 8.

A fire at No. 100 Water-street, last night, damaged the building to the extent of $6,000. The occupants, E. W. TURNER & Co., produce dealers, lose $7,000, which is covered by insurance.

Escaped from Jail.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 8.

CHARLES STEVENS and SAMUEL McDOWELL, charged with attempted burglary at Bordentown, escaped from the jail in this place last night.

Death of a Cashier in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Mr. H. E. HOWARD, cashier of the Marine Bank, and well known in financial circles, died this morning after a short illness.

Boston Newspaper Enterprise.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Major ROGERS, of the Boston *Journal*, has purchased, for $280,000, the old Joy's building estate, whereon to erect a new publication office.

The Accident to the Steamship Arago.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, Jan. 31.

We are indebted to Capt. W. L. MERVY for the following particulars of an accident to the *Arago*, (2,370 tons,) bound from Aspinwall to New-York:

"We sailed from Aspinwall on the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock P. M., with three hundred and fifty passengers and a cargo of three thousand four hundred barrels of flour and twenty-five bales of India rubber. We had fair weather until about eighty miles off Jamaica, when, on the 22d instant, the cylinder of one of the engines burst. Having a double engine, we disconnected, and worked with one engine. Intended to put into Key West, but the weather being fine, we run close to shore, and reached Tybee on the 29th instant, at 5 P. M. As it was blowing a gale all day Tuesday, did not communicate with the city. Will take fifty tons of coal and some provisions, and expect to leave for New-York to-morrow, should we receive orders from our agents, the North American Steamship Company, to do so. We may be directed to wait for a convey back. About eighty passengers will stop at Savannah, the *General Barnes* will take about a dozen, and the balance will remain on board."

A resolution was adopted in the Ohio Senate on Tuesday to invite Gens. SHERMAN and THOMAS to visit the Legislature in session. The vote by which it was adopted was subsequently reconsidered by a strict party vote, and the resolution referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. This was in order to purge it of the word "loyal," one member declaring that he did not want to be called loyal.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Grant and the President—The Sale of Iron-clads—The Weekly Currency Statement.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The Reconstruction Committee held a long and animated discussion to-day on the recent correspondence between President JOHNSON and Gen. GRANT, which was referred to them by the House. It is said that several of the Republican members of the Committee contended that the President, in instructing Gen. GRANT not to obey orders from Mr. STANTON, purporting to come from the Executive, unless he knew that such was the fact, was clearly a violation of the Tenure of Office act, and Mr. STEVENS was in favor of reporting a resolution of impeachment at once. It was finally agreed, however, to appoint a committee, consisting of Messrs. BOUTWELL and BINGHAM, Republicans, and BROOKS, Democrat, to examine witnesses in regard to the matter, and report the result of their investigation to the full Committee at an early day. Mr. BROOKS, being a member of the Ways and Means Committee, which requires his constant attendance, was, at his own request, excused from service on the sub-committee, and Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, the other Democratic member of the Committee, was substituted in his place.

SALE OF IRON-CLADS.

In accordance with the act of Congress authorizing the appointment of a Board of Officers to appraise certain iron-clads preparatory to offering them for sale, the Secretary of the Navy has detailed the following-named officers to compose the Board: Commodore JOHN A. WINSLOW, President; Capt. JOHN J. ALMY, Capt. FOXHALL A. PARKER, Chief Engineer JAMES W. KING, Chief Engineer ELBRIDGE LAWTON. The Board assembled in Washington on the 5th inst., and will shortly proceed to New-Orleans, Cairo, League Island and Boston, in order to examine the iron-clads which are laid up at those places.

THE WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, during the week ending to-day, amounts to $532,500. The shipments of fractional currency during the week were as follows: To New-York, $100,000; to Boston, $100,000; to the National Banks and others, $181,937, and $1 and $2 notes to the United States Depository at Pittsburg, Penn., $60,000. Total, $441,937.

The United States Treasurer holds in trust for the National Banks in Government bonds, at this date, the following amounts, viz.: As security for circulating notes, $341,150,950, and for deposits of public moneys, $37,967,950. Total, $378,918,900.

The National Bank currency issued during the week amounts to $152,080, and the total amount to date is $306,130,831.

From this is to be deducted the following amounts: Mutilated bills returned, $6,137,855; notes of insolvent banks redeemed by the erasure of the "United States," $389,860—leaving in circulation $229,603,116.

The fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week amounts to $571,800.

REMOVING POLITICAL DISABILITY.

It is reported that the Reconstruction Committee agreed to report a bill to remove the political disability imposed by the Reconstruction act from Ex-Gov. HOLDEN, Gov. ORR, and Gen. LONGSTREET.

THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics has issued his regular monthly report, No. 12, on the statistics of the United States. It shows the imports, exports, and re-exports by details. These are followed by a table showing the total value of commodities in all the warehouses of the United States, which since July was as follows: August 1, 48,000,000; September 1, 45,000,000; October 1, 41,000,000; and November 1, 40,000,000, specie values. The tonnage statistics exhibit some diminution of our foreign trade, but none in the coastwise, which remain steady. The eastward transit trade from California to New York, *via* Panama, is next shown. The specie value of commodities shipped eastward during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1867, was $5,500,000. The value of our foreign transit trade from certain foreign countries to others, across our territory, was, during the past fiscal year, over $17,000,000 specie. The report closes with a large number of commercial reports (official) from our Consuls abroad, and a summary (unofficial) of data relative to the Sandwich Islands.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

A general order has been issued by command of Gen. GRANT, dated Headquarters of the Army, Feb. 5, exempting from the operations of General Orders, No. 77, issued from the Army Headquarters, Nov. 12, 1867, all officers of the ordnance corps at arsenals on duty as Acting Commissioners of Subsistence or Acting Assistant Quartermasters.

The order alluded to directs officers as to the manner of entering into contracts for supplies, &c., by advertising, and proposals submitted to commanding officers, who are held responsible by that order, with a view to a more economical administration of affairs in the army, and to a more uniform and systematic method of letting contracts.

S. M. McKEAN, Disbursing Clerk of the Treasury Department in the Secretary's office, died here this morning in the 79th year of his age. He came into office in 1817. He was in 1830 elected as the Disbursing Agent of the Department, which post he held until 1853, at which period he was chosen one of the disbursing clerks, created for the department by act of Congress, and which office he held until his death.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 8.

There was no session of the Senate yesterday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATING DAY.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the Chair, for general debate on the President's annual message.

Mr. HUNTER addressed the House on the financial question. He argued that the true cause of the present depression in business arose, first, from the partial failure of the crops; second, from the contraction policy of the Secretary of the Treasury; third, from the action of the Democratic Party in delaying the reconstruction of the seceded States. He believed that repudiation was not only the desire but the intention of the Democratic Party if it carried the next election. His own remedy for the difficulty was as follows:

First—That only taxes enough should be levied to pay the interest on the public debt and the current expenses of the Government, leaving the principal until the country shall be in a prosperous condition.

Second—These taxes should not be levied so as to make every man pay according to his worth, but exclusively on luxuries, the favored classes and the wealth of the country, removing taxation from the laboring and producing interests of the country.

Third—All the five-twenty bonds which are payable at the pleasure of the Government, five years after date, should be decared due and payable at this time, and payable in the lawful currency of the United States, or exchangeable at the pleasure of the holder into six per cent. long bonds, payable principal and interest in coin, untaxable, but with a deduction of one per cent., to be distributed to the States according to population.

Mr. STEVENS, of New-Hampshire, next addressed the Committee on the question of general politics. He declared that the majority in Congress were not responsible for the present disturbed condition of the country, nor for the burdens now resting on the people. The responsibility lay on the people of the South and their allies in the North. The rebellion had been a Democratic rebellion; the opposition to the army had been a Democratic one, and the failure to restore the rebel States was in consequence of Democratic opposition.

Mr. CLARK (Ohio) next addressed the Committee on the subject of the National Banks, the currency, the public debt, &c. He favored paying the principal of the Five-twenties in lawful currency and the substitution of greenbacks for national-bank notes, but in such a manner as not to do wrong or injury to the banks, which, he thought, could not be wound up without great evils to the country. He was in favor of the restoration of the free banking system, but would have no banks of issue, the currency being limited to greenbacks and specie.

Mr. JOHNSON next addressed the Committee on the general political questions of the day.

The Committee rose, and the House at half past four o'clock adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

Bills Before the Legislature—Pneumatic Transit Company—More City Railroads Proposed—The Police Commissioner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 7.

The Senate held a short secret session to-day, being all through with business and adjourned over to 7:30 o'clock Monday evening almost in the twinkling of an eye. If this system can be kept up, it will be glorious. The people will only have to pay the *per-diems*, Senators will depart with a consciousness of having done nothing inflicting very serious injury on the body-politic, and the reporters will exhaust themselves in singing songs of praise and in placing each Senator on a pinnacle of fame.

The resolution to go into joint ballot for the election of a Police Commissioner on the 12th was called up by Senator TWEED and passed, *nem con.*

Mr. CAULDWELL introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $50 and thirty days imprisonment in the County Jail, for any person to throw sticks, stones, rubbish or filth of any kind, or to skate on a pond kept for the purpose of cutting ice from it, in the Counties of Westchester, Rockland and Putnam.

ANOTHER TUNNEL.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a bill to incorporate the New-Jersey, New-York and Brooklyn Pneumatic Transit Company. It authorizes the construction of a tube, with tracks for the conveyance of passengers and baggage, from a point at low water mark on the Jersey shore (opposite Chambers-street) across the Hudson River, and thence under Chambers-street and the East River to the Brooklyn shore. A capital of $5,000,000 is thought to be sufficient for this job.

A GENERAL GRIDIRON.

The Erie Railroad Company ask the privilege of constructing a double track railroad from the foot of Chambers-street, through that street to West Broadway, and thence a single track to Church-street, to connect with the present tracks in West Broadway and Church-street. Also, a double track from the foot of Twenty-third-street, through that street to the Fourth-avenue, and thence through the Fourth-avenue to the Harlem and New-Haven depots. A clause in the bill authorizes any road with which these two roads come in contact to run cars over the new roads—thus virtually establishing a connection between the two terminating points of the Erie Company, on the New-York side and every City railroad.

ANOTHER UNDERGROUND.

Senator CREAMER introduced a bill to incorporate the People's Metropolitan and Suburban Railroad Company. The same bill was introduced in the Assembly to-day. It is an underground road from Bowling Green to Fifty-ninth-street, and Eighth avenue, and thence under the Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, and connections with the Harlem River and Hoboken roads. The Company have eighteen months in which to commence, five years after that to complete it to the Central Park, and six years after that to complete the entire line—*but* an omission to complete the last section, or even to commence it, does not work a forfeiture of the franchise or prevent the operation of so much of the road as may be finished.

Precisely the same bill, except the names of the corporators, is now before the Senate Committee, having been introduced some time ago.

It is said that this multiplicity of undergrounds is due to the exertions of SHARPE and others, who do it for the purpose of distracting the friends of the project and defeating all kindred plans. This may or may not be the true solution of the extraordinary crop of this year. "It is said" very often in Albany about this season of the year.

IN THE HOUSE

a number of reports were made by standing committees, a number of petitions presented, and a few bills introduced. But among all I found nothing of general interest except a bill introduced by Mr. IRVING providing for the better protection of travelers on city railroads. A desideratum that, and it is to be hoped JIM will push through some just enactment.

SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

If we may judge by the legislation asked for, there must be a large amount of capital in greater and lesser sums lying around loose or seeking a place of safety. I think there are already as many as *twelve* applications for charters for savings banks, and three or four trust and loan companies, to be located in New-York. There are more than that number of similar companies to be located in the minor cities. If these are needed—and they are pressed by the applicants as if they really thought the business would pay—it indicates a larger surplus store of money than is generally supposed.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

held last evening reminded me of the olden times, when the feuds of Tammany just began to take form and feature. Immediately after it was organized, Mr. JACOBS, of Kings, opened the business about which it had assembled. He pitched into New-York and Tammany sharp and fierce, and, after reciting the claims of Brooklyn, put in nomination THOMAS H. FARRON, of Kings. Then Senator CREAMER quite as forcibly recited the necessities of New-York, the integrity of Tammany and the claims of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN. By the way, the strong point of the Senator's argument was that the Democracy of New York could not do themselves justice so long as the Police Commissioners persisted in appointing Registers, Inspectors, and Canvassers after the present fashion. To remedy this evil, and permit them to stuff the boxes to the full extent of their needs or inclinations, they must have the Commissioner from New York. No man from Kings, Westchester or Richmond could possibly be equal to the emergency. When Senator MURPHY in an earnest, plausible and graceful way, presented the name of HUGH McLOUGHLIN, of Kings, it came out that the Brooklyn delegation were not a unit. There were two candidates from that city, at least, to come into the caucus. The vote was then taken, and this the result:

Matthew T. Brennan	45
Thomas H. Farron	25
Hugh McLoughlin	8
Scattering	5

Then it was made unanimous, and the banner of Tammany, that a thousand times before had braved a breeze quite as fierce, was borne in triumph back to the Delevan, under the sturdy support of TWEED, CONNOLLY, CREAMER & Co.

Senator MURPHY tried to get the caucus to adopt a resolution that no Democrat in either House shall introduce any measure tending to increase the State debt or taxation, without first submitting the same to a caucus. But it was no go, or rather, it did go to the table—the real Simon Pures not being willing to commit themselves to such an extreme penalty until it is definitely settled where the funds for the next campaign will come from.

LEO.

The State Constitutional Convention—Notice to Members.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 8.

A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary to notify absent members of the Convention that their immediate attendance is required to take final action upon the adoption and mode of submitting the new Constitution to the people for its ratification or rejection.

Section seven of article seven of the present Constitution was adopted, instead of the first section of the report of the Committee on the Salt Springs.

The Convention then adjourned until Monday morning.

A Family Poisoned in Cincinnati—Arrest of One of its Members.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 7.

The members of the family of EDWARD BOYLE, who were poisoned by arsenic on Saturday before last, are now in a very critical condition, and it is feared that none of them will recover. WILLIAM BOYLE, the eldest son of the old man, and JOHN WILLIAMS, who has been paying some attention to Miss BOYLE, were arrested by Lieut. ANTHONY and Officer SMITH yesterday afternoon, on suspicion of having administered the poison to the family. It has been ascertained that on last Saturday evening a quarrel sprung up between Mrs. BOYLE and her daughter and son, in reference to some matters connected with WILLIAMS' courtship. Mrs. BOYLE was not in favor of a continuance of WILLIAMS' visits, and was not slow to say that she would not tolerate them. WILLIAM and his sister, on the other hand, would not consent to the excommunication of the man from the family. The partisans got very angry in their dispute, and it is said that the son made vague threats of "fixing" the old lady for her obstinacy in sustaining her position. JOHN WILLIAMS was in the house that night, and was seen to go into the room in which Mr. BOYLE, his wife and three children slept, and in which the pitcher of water they drank from was placed. The family were taken sick the next morning, and the daughter left the same day to go to Kentucky.

MEXICO.

Rebellion under Valdez—Preparations for an Uprising in Tamaulipas—Miscellaneous Intelligence from all Parts of the Republic.

GALVESTON, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The Bureau of Mexican Intelligence, at Brownsville, sends the following news:

Another rebellion has broken out under VALDEZ. A detachment of Government troops has been routed by the revolutionists. An expedition from the interior, part of the State of Tobasco, has started, under the command of one BASTIA, to march on the capital. MENDEZ is reported to be the prime mover.

CANALES, QUIROGA and CARVAJAL are organizing near Camargo, in Tamaulipas, preparatory to a revolution. Their agents are in Brownsville purchasing arms and munitions of war. Troops have been sent from Matamoras to fight them wherever found.

Gen. LANCHEZ OCHA, an Ortegaist, has been arrested and imprisoned at San Luis Potosi.

A movement is on foot in the State of Vera Cruz to detach several villages from that State, and form a new one.

From all parts of the interior come reports of robberies, kidnapping cases and murders.

FRANCESCO G. PALACIO has been elected Governor of the State of Durango.

The "Gefe Politico" of Puebla has ordered the imprisonment of persons unable to pay their debts.

Two Americans, named COOK and PILLOW, *en route* for Tehuacan, were murdered by the Mexicans near Victoria. These were emigrants from Waca.

An expedition which started, under FELIX PISA, to invade Jalapa, failed, owing to desertion.

The National Guard ball will open shortly.

CORTINA has threatened a revolution if JUAN JOSE DE LA GERZA was not given possession of the gubernatorial seat of Tamaulipas, which he claims having won in the last election.

Minister Romero and American Hospitality—A Call for Reforms—The Ministry—The Yucatan Expedition—Wreck of an American Vessel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1867.

The Mexican Press make some very severe comments on the conduct of the American Government in tendering the Revenue cutter *Wilderness* to convey Minister ROMERO and suite to Vera Cruz, without first ascertaining if she possessed the requisite accommodations for the party, and was a safe and reliable vessel. It is claimed that Mr. ROMERO and the family of President JUAREZ were placed in the unpleasant position of either accepting a dangerous honor or subjecting themselves to the misrepresentations that would naturally have followed a refusal to be carried to sea under circumstances which rendered their comfortable or safe arrival at Vera Cruz a rather doubtful question. An attempt has been made to shift the responsibility on Collector KELLOGG, of New-Orleans, but it is authoritatively stated that on receiving the telegram asking if the *Wilderness* could proceed to Vera Cruz with the party, he at once replied that her cabin accommodations were very limited, and could not comfortably accommodate a party of eleven persons, at the same time stating that she was not a suitable vessel. He fully expected orders to charter another vessel, but much to his regret no such orders were sent. The whole affair really reflects little credit upon all concerned.

REFORMS.

The cry for reforms is general throughout the country, and the following are a few of those asked for: Abolition of the death penalty, organization of the National Guard, abolition of the Custom-houses in the interior, a new tariff for both seaports and frontier, protection for commerce, sciences, arts and trades, protection for traffic, and improvement in the condition of the lower classes; protection for common and railroad companies; a stringent law for the punishment of traitors and treason; the adoption of a new civil and criminal code, and the abolition of extraordinary powers—a fearful list, which if acted upon will give plenty of employment to the newly-elected deputies. Nothing, however, is said of protection for life and property, which is more needed, in my opinion, than any other kind of protection.

THE MINISTRY.

ROMERO has been appointed Minister of the Treasury, and LARCO Minister of the Interior; the latter has refused to accept the position on account of ill health.

THE YUCATAN EXPEDITION.

Gen. ALTORRE and staff embarked on board the *Tabasco*, bound for Yucatan, to take command of the forces already sent there by the Government. At Vera Cruz but little confidence was placed in the expedition, a failure being generally predicted.

MARINE DISASTER.

The heavy norther which prevailed on the coast from the 17th to the 21st, drove the American bark *Addie Decker*, Capt. WOODSIDE, ashore near Vera Cruz. The consignees requested the Captain of the French steamer *Guyane*, to go to her assistance, a request which the latter immediately complied with. On the way, however, he was met by the Captain and crew in a boat. The Captain stated that it was useless to attempt getting the vessel off, as she was water-logged and unmanageable; the only thing to be done, he thought, was to make an effort to save the cargo. The *Addie Decker* was from New-Orleans, and was loaded with cotton. A portion of her cargo has been saved by a schooner sent down for the purpose, and there is every prospect of saving the remainder.

The assassins of Gen. MERINO have been captured, two of them being shot while they were apprehended.

QUASIMODO.

Examination of Hon. William L. Rynerson for the Killing of Chief Justice Slough, of New-Mexico.

The Santa Fe *New-Mexican* of Jan. 14 gives a long report of the examination before Judge HOUGHTON at that place of Capt. WM. L. RYNERSON, on the charge of shooting Chief Justice JOHN P. SLOUGH, of New-Mexico. The examination was continued for four days, and resulted in Capt. RYNERSON being committed to jail to answer to the charge of murder, Jude HOUGHTON giving his decision in these words: "I will not say that the proof is evident, but the presumption is great, and the prisoner is remanded to jail without bail."

It was testified that on the day of the shooting, which was Sunday, Capt. RYNERSON went to the hotel as usual to get his dinner, and in passing through the office met Judge SLOUGH, and said to him, "Judge, you spoke very harshly of me last night, and you must retract your language." The Judge stopped and asked him what he had said. Capt. RYNERSON repeated the language that he had called him "a thief, a coward," &c. The Judge then replied: "I don't propose to take it back—what are you going to do about it?" at the same time advancing toward RYNERSON. Again RYNERSON demanded that the language should be retracted, declaring that otherwise he would shoot, at the same time drawing his pistol. SLOUGH, with an oath, dared him to do so, and also drew a pistol, whereupon RYNERSON fired. The *New Mexican*, which warmly defends the accused man, says:

Capt. RYNERSON had no expectation of meeting SLOUGH on the Sunday named. But the violent conduct, and, if possible, the more violent threats of that person were of a character, to make it safe, only, for those against whom he entertained malice, to carry some weapon of defence. The conduct of Capt. RYNERSON throughout, was that of a man deeply wronged, and who was unwilling to see his reputation attacked and destroyed by the means employed by Judge SLOUGH; and those who are best acquainted with far western life, properly understand that such language as Judge SLOUGH used against Capt. RYNERSON, can only be atoned for by retraction and apology or blood. No moral homilies are permitted to obtrude themselves in cases of this kind. Courts of justice do not and cannot protect men's reputations, in countries like this, and if a bad-minded man expects to exercise a bad and evil tongue, he must also expect, sooner or later, to become the victim of his folly and his wrong. This is the inevitable condition of things, at all events, in this country. And so Judge SLOUGH, after enjoying a lengthy period of immunity, on account of his high official position, justly and righteously expiated his wrongs upon others; the legitimate result of an ungovernable temper, an imperious bearing and a misguided tongue, and this is the judgment of nine-tenths of this community. Hence, no one was surprised at his fate, when it befel him.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Gathering in Cincinnati—Permanent Organization—Letters from President Johnson and Gens. Grant, Rosecrans and Butler—Remarks of Gen. Thomas.

The Cincinnati papers of Friday bring details of the first day's proceedings of the meeting of the surviving officers of the Army of the Cumberland in that city. Gen. GROSS was elected temporary Chairman, and Col. STANLEY MATTHEWS made the address of welcome, in the course of which he briefly alluded, in terms of praise, to the services of Gens. ROSECRANS, THOMAS and BUELL. Letters from a large number of officers were then read. Among those who confined themselves to the expression of their regret at their inability to be present were Gens. SHERIDAN, SCHOFIELD, POPE, STONEMAN and ORD. We quote the following letters:

FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Jan. 20, 1868.

SIR: I have received the invitation to be present at the meeting of the officers of the late Army of the Cumberland, which takes place on the 6th inst., called for the object of "forming an organization of friends and brothers in arms, to revive old associations, to cherish the memory of our nation's dead, and to keep pure and true the spirit of loyalty to our Government."

While expressing sincere regret that official duties will prevent my compliance with this invitation, I cannot refrain from the expression of my heartfelt sympathy with the objects of the meeting. To me the memory of the Army of the Cumberland is not only linked with its grand services in defence of the Government in the hour of peril, but also with its successes, which in a great measure served to redeem my adopted State from the rule of sedition, thus opening to her a prospect of full restoration to the sisterhood of States in the Federal Union.

I add my best wishes for the success of the Convention, and remain, very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Col. HENRY M. CIST, Corresponding Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements, &c.

FROM GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 30th of December, extending to me, on the part of the Committee to make arrangements for the organization of the "Society of the Army of the Cumberland," an invitation to meet them in Cincinnati, on the 4th of February, is received. It is not probable that my duties will permit of my absence from this city at that time, otherwise I would accept with great pleasure.

I am glad to see the Army of the Cumberland organizing such a society, and would equally like to see each of the distinctive armies of the Union against rebellion organize such societies. Each may be proud of their record during the rebellion, and annual reunions tend to keep up a brotherly feeling cemented by hardships and dangers endured by all the members in one great patriotic cause.

Hoping you will meet with success in the objects of your meeting, I subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 16, 1868.

MY DEAR COLONEL: I have just received your letter of the 20th ult., notifying me of an intended meeting on the 6th proximo, of "members of the Army of the Cumberland," to organize a brotherhood of the survivors of that illustrious host of patriots and soldiers. You will observe by the date of this that it is too late for me, in response to your invitation, to be present, nor dare I fully hope my letter will reach you in time to be read at the meeting. But I assure you, and all my old comrades in arms, that I shall be with you in spirit on that occasion. From the toils of a life-struggle to which I am devoted, on that evening, turning toward my home of other days, my mind shall overleap the space that separates us, and be gladdened to think of your assembly of brave spirits, whose unconscious patriotism, magnanimity, courage and devotion to duty, excited my admiration and stimulated my hopes in the darkest hours of the Republic.

I am glad to observe your letter speaks of "friendship and brotherhood in arms." Let your organization accord with these words. Formed to cherish honorable sentiments and glorious memories, distinctions of rank should yield to feelings of fraternity. Every man of good character, who served honorably in the "Army of the Cumberland," should be invited to join your association. For my part, whenever I meet such a man, my heart warms toward him as if he was my kinsman, and I doubt not this is the feeling of others.

Your meeting proposes to take measures more effectually to cherish and perpetuate this fraternal feeling. Nothing could be more gratifying to me, nor shall such efforts as are in my power be wanting to insure its entire success.

Through you I warmly greet my companions in arms, officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, whose heroic deeds will be known and admired wherever our history is read and patriotism is held in veneration. On the great roll of our country's defenders, she reckons no prouder names, nor among her grand armies one more illustrious for unity, fraternity, devotion, courage and fidelity to the national cause. Proud as I am of my connection with the "Army of the Tennessee," a gallant portion of which, under my command, won the fields of Iuka and Corinth, I must still feel ever more so of my connection with the "Army of the Cumberland," whose valor has rendered illustrious the name I gave it, and the names of its commanders.

Let us be true to our great record, and we shall live a band of brothers, honored and beloved; and dying, leave names hallowed in the grateful remembrances. Always your friend,

Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
W. S. ROSECRANS.

FROM GEN. BUTLER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR—I most deeply regret that imperative public duties will detain me at the National Capital, so that I can not join the brave men of the Army of the Cumberland at their festive and commemorative meeting. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to meet, as the fortunes of war did not enable me to do, the representatives of that grand army, which did more than any other in crushing out the rebellion. The nation now relies upon them to finish and perfect the great work of restoring the Union in peace, which they saved by their valor in war.

Yours truly, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the Committee reported the Constitution, which after some amendments was adopted. A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, which made its report as follows:

President—Major-Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS.

Corresponding Secretary—Major-Gen. William P. Whipple.

Recording Secretary—Gen. H. M. Cist.

Treasurer—Gen. William Gross.

Vice-Presidents—Pennsylvania, Brig.-Gen. T. J. Jordan; Tennessee, Gen. Joseph A. Cooper; Kentucky, Gen. R. W. Johnson; District of Columbia, Gen. J. M. Brannon; Missouri, Col. G. Morton; Massachusetts, Gen. Wm. Coggswell; Wisconsin, Col. L. H. Drury; Illinois, Gen. C. T. Hotchkiss; Minnesota, Major D. Henney; Indiana, Gen. Chas. Cruft; Michigan, Gen. C. O. Loomis; New-York, Gen. Daniel Butterfield; Iowa, Col. L. C. Noble; Ohio, Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

This was unanimously adopted. A motion to recognize Gen. THOMAS as the "wise, prudent, just and invincible head of the Army of the Cumberland," was then adopted. Gen. THOMAS, as President, took the chair and said:

"GENTLEMEN: I desire to acknowledge the great compliment you have conferred upon me; and, at the same time, I must confess that I have not words to express my feelings. I have before been led, by my friends, into many desperate straits. [Laughter.] On this occasion I have been placed in a very responsible position, and being entirely unacquainted with parliamentary usages, I must appeal to your kindness for encouragement during the coming year."

The following was adopted unanimously, and with three cheers:

Resolved, That the Society of the Army of the Cumberland recognize the compliment of the appearance of Lieutenant General SHERMAN, U. S. A., at our meeting, and that we recognize his eminent services to the Republic in commanding the army of our common country, in which the Army of the Cumberland was part, and that the renown of his march to the sea will survive the recollection of any of his comrades; and that his efficient services since are a part of our country's history.

General GRANT's name was ordered to be placed at the head of the list of honorary members.

A member desiring to have adopted the terms granted to JOHNSTON by SHERMAN "as a basis of reconstruction," was immediately ruled out of order by General THOMAS, who said:

"This is an organization for the purposes of social reunion and fraternal relations, and not for the purpose of engaging in political movements; at the same time I return the gentleman my cordial thanks for giving me this opportunity of expressing my views on this subject."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SUB UMBRA.

I.

The hills that like billows swell clear in the dawn,
Seem heaving with conscious existence this morn;
For all the broad woods on their bosom serene
Are waving their ocean of green!

II.

How fair! Save yon cloud sailing up from the West,
Whose shadow falls dark on that bright, leafy breast;
But softly 'tis rocked: while beneath it is heard,
In wood haunts, the note of the bird.

III.

O heart! in yon shadow and soft-heaving sea,
Thy God hath unfolded a lesson for thee;
For oft while reposing 'neath sunniest skies,
A cloud o'er thy rest may arise.

IV.

But when from that cloud the dark shadow shall fall,
Heave gently, heave gently—though under the pall!
And 'neath the dark shadow let, sweet as the bird,
Thy low, quiet music be heard!

—*Richard Storrs Willis.*

THE THISTLEWOOD PLOT.

From Cassell's Magazine.

On the 24th of February, 1820, knots of men were collected all over London, reading a Gazette Extraordinary which had been posted on the walls before daylight. It contained a proclamation, signed by Lord Sidmouth, the Home Secretary, offering a reward of one thousand pounds for the apprehension of Arthur Thistlewood, charged with high treason, and further with the murder of Smithers, a police officer. It was soon known that a desperate plot had been discovered and defeated, and that the police officer had lost his life in an attempt to arrest the conspirators. That the name of Thistlewood should be associated with any plot on foot was natural enough. This man, born of parents in a good social position, had led a strange, wild life while still quite young. He had entered the militia, and afterwards the regular army: had married and gone to the West Indies, whence, after throwing up his commission, he had proceeded to America. He had next gone to France, had entered the French Army, and at last, after wandering about the Continent, had returned to England. His wife having died, he married a second time, sold an estate which had been left to him, and was cheated out of payment. He then took to farming, lost what money he had, and came up to London. Here he became a leading man among the "Spenceans" or "Society of Spencean Philanthropists," as they preferred to call themselves—a society deriving its name from Spence, a schoolmaster, who in 1800 had the misfortune to be prosecuted for his benevolence and somewhat advanced views. Spence had proposed to remedy the nation's woes by making the State the owner of all the land, the produce of which was to be divided for the support of the people; machinery, moreover, was to be done away with. These, and other equally practicable schemes, formed the Utopian dream of Mr. Spence. From this time Thistlewood seems to have been in every London plot; he took part in the Spa Fields riots in 1816, and was committed to the Tower for high treason, but was released on the acquittal of a fellow-prisoner. He was again imprisoned on the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, and on his release sent a challenge to Lord Sidmouth. For this offence he was condemned to a year's imprisonment, and no sooner had he regained his liberty, toward the close of 1819, than he began to enter into new plots.

Of the present one, of which he was said to be the author, Government had known as far back as the previous November. Connected with the conspirators, and to all appearance a ringleader among them, was a man named Edwards, a modeller and seller of images, who at a very early stage of the plot had made revelations to the Home Secretary, and had since remained in constant communication with the Government. It was thought advisable, however, to keep this man as much in the background as possible, and from a disclosure of the real sources of their knowledge the ministers were saved by the opportune appearance of another informant. On the 23d of February, a cowkeeper, Thomas Hiden by name, after having in vain sought an interview with the Earl of Harrowby, the President of the Council, at his residence, addressed him in the park, and told him that it was intended to murder himself and the rest of the ministers on that very evening, at a Cabinet dinner which was to be held at the Earl's house. To frustrate the plot, but at the same time to allow it to go as far as possible toward its execution, was the plan resolved on. It was determined to abandon the dinner, but to allow all preparations to go on till the last moment. The conspirators were to set out from Cato-street, near the Edgware-road, where they had hired a stable as a place of rendezvous. This street, now called Horace-street, still remains, and the stable in which the conspirators met is pointed out to "the gentry," who, we were recently informed, still visit the place occasionally. A body of about a dozen police was dispatched from Bow-street, at 7 o'clock. The dinner-hour drew near. Carriages had been setting down company next door to the Earl's, and the scouts of the conspirators who had been set to watch the house were in this way deceived; but Mr. Birnie, the magistrate in charge of the police, learned that they had at last discovered their mistake, and were showing signs of hesitation. He therefore pushed on as rapidly as possible for Portman-street barracks, where he was to be joined by a party of soldiers, whom, however, his arrival found not quite ready. Every moment was getting precious; leaving word for the soldiers to follow, he again pushed on. The meeting-place of the conspirators was well known to the police, who had had it watched; it was a loft above a stable, from which it was reached by a ladder. On arriving at Cato-st., the police found two men seemingly standing guard below. Rushing past them the officers dashed up the ladder and found in the loft about twenty-five persons—Thistlewood, whose person was well known, among them. On a table were a quantity of arms, pistols, swords and pikes, which the conspirators seemed to be in the act of dividing. Ruthven, a police officer, who had first entered the loft, called to them to surrender, upon which they each seized a weapon, and retired toward the further end of the room, Thistlewood brandishing a sword. The officers advanced; Smithers rushed forward to seize Thistlewood, and fell, stabbed by him, into the arms of a fellow-officer; he gasped a few words and died. A desperate struggle ensued; the lights were purposely dashed out, and a constant firing was kept up by the police and by the conspirators, who were all the time escaping one by one. After a while the soldiers arrived, cut off the means of escape, and assisted in the capture of all who had not fled.

Of the men originally assembled, only nine, however, had been taken, and Thistlewood himself had escaped. On searching the loft, it was found to be a perfect arsenal; there were discovered swords, pikes, pistols, blunderbusses, files sharpened, to be used as pike-heads, ball cartridges, slugs and a whole sack-full of hand-grenades and inflammable balls. Thistlewood was arrested the next day in Moorfields, whither he had gone for concealment. Many other arrests were made, some of men who were only suspected of being connected with those who had been taken in Cato-street. After several examinations before the Privy Council, eight persons, Thistlewood, Monument, Brunt, Ings, Wilson, Harrison, Tidd and Davidson, a man of color, were committed to the Tower. These were the last committals to this stronghold. In addition to these, six others were confined in Coldbath Fields—Bradburn, Strange, Firth (who had let the stable,) Gillchrist, Cooper and Hall; two others were committed to Tothill Fields. Adams, a man who had formerly served in the Horse Guards, had also been arrested, and had turned approver, and Monument, one of the prisoners, was also admitted to give evidence. Thistlewood himself was now in wretched poverty, and his associates were, without exception, men of very humble station; those of one particular trade, that of shoemaker, or rather cobbler, predominating largely.

The prisoners claimed to be tried separately by the Special Commission which had been appointed, and it was arranged that the trial of Thistlewood for high treason should be first taken. On the 17th of April, the day appointed, an immense crowd assembled in the Old Bailey. The witnesses themselves, 160 in number, would have formed a respectable audience, but the court was thronged with spectators, who had paid a guinea each for their seats. A fund had been subscribed to pay the expenses of the prisoners' defence, and counsel had been retained. On the side of the prosecution, the case was conducted by the Solicitor-General, Sir John Copley, afterward Lord Lyndhurst, who had formerly undertaken Thistlewood's defence in the affair of the Spa Fields riot.

The principal witness for the Crown was the approver, Adams. He had been introduced about the middle of January to Thistlewood, who at their very first meeting had questioned him as to his skill in the use of his sword, and had expounded his political views, which were, if this fellow could be believed, "that no one who was worth ten pounds was worth anything for the good of his country." Adams had afterward been imprisoned for debt, but on his release from jail he renewed his relations with the conspirators. Meetings were constantly held in a room in Fox Court, Gray's Inn Lane, hired ostensibly as a lodging for Ings, and here various plans were discussed, the conspirators sitting round the fire. At one of these meetings, held a few days before the 23d of February, Tidd was sitting with a pike in his hand, about a dozen persons being present, when Thistlewood said: "Gentlemen, you all know what we are met for?" and then added, looking round cautiously, "the West End job." Brunt, who seems rarely to have spoken without an oath, desired him, with an imprecation, "to name it." Thistlewood then explained that he thought there was no probability of their finding an opportunity of "doing" the ministers all together, and he therefore proposed that they should be "done" in parties of three or four, if that could be arranged. Brunt here burst in impatiently with a plan of wholesale carnage, but Thistlewood's plan being put from the chair, was carried. Liberty was now given to Brunt to expound his views, which were simple and comprehensive. He proposed that lots should be drawn, and that each man on whom a lot fell should murder some one minister, or be himself run through the body. On expostulation he so far gave way as to propose that those only whose failure was accompanied by cowardice should be thus run through. Two men were now dispatched to see whether Furnival's Inn could be easily fired; they returned with a favorable report, and a discussion then arose as to the means by which a trial could be obtained, when Brunt offered (with oaths) to contribute a one-pound note, the only one he had earned for a long time.

At a meeting held on the 22d of February it was announced by Edwards that there was to be a Cabinet dinner the next night at Lord Harrowby's. A paper was fetched which confirmed the news. A committee was immediately formed, and plans for taking advantage of this unlooked-for opportunity were discussed with eagerness. Brunt especially exulted in the news, declaring that he regarded the holding of the dinner as the effect of a special interference of Providence, which designed to deliver the whole of the Ministry into their hands. A watch was at once set over Lord Harrowby's house, in order that if any suspicion were entertained they might have timely notice of it. Thistlewood drew up a plan of the proceedings. To-morrow evening, he said, they would do what they determined on, as it would answer much better than to attack the Ministers separately; here they would have fourteen or sixteen—a rare haul to murder them all. "I propose," he went on, "when the door is opened, to rush in, seize the servants, threaten to kill them if they make any noise; to take the entrances to the stairs, and, if any attempt to pass, to throw hand-grenades and destroy them all. Others are to go where the Ministers are, and to murder them all; if there shall be any good men, kill them for keeping bad company." This was agreed to, and Ings claimed to be allowed to go first, with a brace of pistols and knives. Harrison and Adams, he proposed, should cut off all the heads; Castlereagh's and Sidmouth's were to be flung into a bag by themselves. "I shall say," he added, "My Lords, I have as good men here as the Manchester Yeomanry, (in allusion to Peterloo;) enter, citizens, and do your duty." After these murders the barracks were to be fired; the cannon were to be taken first from Gray's Inn, where there was at that time a military school, and then from the Artillery Barracks. With this force they were then to demand the surrender of the Mansion House, which was to be made the seat of the Provisional Government. The Bank of England was next to be taken, and they would seize the books, as that would enable them to see further into the villainy of the Government.

The next morning cartridge-paper was sent for, and Thistlewood, in great agitation, sat down to write proclamations, which, in order that they might be seen, it was intended to stick up against houses previously fired. One ran: "Your tyrants are destroyed; the friends of liberty are called on to come forward; the Provisional Government is now sitting.—James Ings, Secretary." He was so agitated that he could only write three copies. A second proclamation was begun. It was to be addressed to the soldiers, offering them twenty pounds apiece and a pension for life; but the wording could not be agreed on, and it was abandoned. Ings took out a huge knife, which he brandished about, saying that it would cut off the heads of Castlereagh and Sidmouth, and would be thought a great deal of at a future time. Brunt promised spirits, and a man present cautioned against drunkenness, as likely to be fatal to so good a cause.

About 6 o'clock they set off for the loft in Cato-street, which had been hired on account of its being nearer to Grosvenor-square than the usual meeting-place. Arms and ammunition had been conveyed there earlier in the day. The conspirators walked two and two, and at some distance from one another, in order to avoid attracting observation. In the loft were a bench and a chest; on these were placed lights and arms of various descriptions, beer, and bread and cheese, which were cut with a sword. Thistlewood conversed with some others about the good news; the carriages, he said, were arriving at Lord Harrowby's as fast as they could. Brunt was much agitated, and seemed alarmed at the absence of Tidd, who, however, afterward arrived. Thistlewood counted twenty persons present, and said that was enough; fourteen would be sufficient to go into the room, and the others would take care of the servants and watch at the doors. Fourteen were then set apart, and the gin bottle was sent round. Thistlewood was just saying that if there were sixteen servants it would not matter, as they would be unprepared, when a noise was heard below. He snatched up a candle, looked down the steps to see what it was, and then set down the light, looking confused. A moment afterward the officers entered the room.

The evidence of Adams was confirmed in many parts by that of other witnesses, who did not, however, throw much additional light on the case. Lord Harrowby, in his examination, said that thirteen Ministers, including himself, were to have been present at the dinner. After narrating the interview with Hiden, his Lordship said: "I had some general knowledge of a conspiracy, or something of the kind, going on before this. I do not know a person named Edwards. We had some general information a considerable time before this that some plan was in agitation, but we did not know the time it was to take place, nor the particulars."

For the defence, Tidd's daughter was called to prove that the arms found in her father's house had been left there by Edwards; and a newspaper reporter, who ordinarily furnished to some half-dozen papers the usual Court intelligence, proved that the paragraph announcing the Cabinet dinner was not furnished by him. It was further proved that eleven newspapers of the 22d of February had been examined, and that in none did the announcement appear which was found in the *New Times*. It was a copy of this paper which had been produced by Edwards at the conspirators' meeting.

Mr. Adolphus, who defended Thistlewood, had evidently anything but an easy task. He admitted his belief that he was guilty of murder, but sought to prove that his offence did not amount to high treason. He believed, he said, that the real object of the plan was a plunder of the town during the confusion which would result from the massacres. On the third day after the trial, the jury, however, found Thistlewood guilty of a conspiracy to levy war, and of actually levying war against the King. The other trials followed, the evidence produced being nearly the same in all. Ings and Brunt, as well as Tidd and Davidson, who were tried together, were found guilty. These trials occupied six days, and at their close the remaining prisoners—Wilson, Harrison, Bradburn, Strange, Gillchrist and Cooper—pleaded guilty. On the 28th of April the whole of them were placed at the bar to receive sentence. Thistlewood made a most violent harangue, in which he avowed openly his intention to kill the Ministers, and gloried in the plan. He asserted, however, that it was proposed to him by Edwards, whom he bitterly denounced as a hired agent of the Government. "Albion," he thundered in conclusion, "is still in chains of slavery; I quit it without regret. I shall soon be consigned to the grave, and my body will be immured beneath the soil whereon I first drew breath. My only sorrow is that that soil should be a theatre for slaves, for cowards, for despots. My motives, I doubt not, will hereafter be justly appreciated." Davidson, Ings and Brunt all declared equally that they had been led into the plot by Edwards. Gillchrist declared that, not having eaten all day, he went to Cato-street to get some food, and that, seeing arms about, he had wished to retire, but had been compelled to remain. On the arrival of the officers, however, he had surrendered quietly.

Sentence was passed on all the prisoners alike. It was, that they should be dragged on a hurdle to the place of execution, and hanged; their heads were then to be cut off, and their bodies afterwards quartered, and to be disposed of as His Majesty should think fit. This sentence, horrible as it was, was humane when compared with that which a law only recently repealed had ordained. In 1813 Sir Samuel Romilly had brought into Parliament a bill for altering the punishment of high treason, but it was lost in the Commons by a majority of sixty. "So that," he says, "the Ministers have the glory of having preserved the British law by which it is ordained that the heart and bowels of a man convicted of treason should be torn out of his body while he is yet alive." In the following session the Lords consented that this part of the law should be altered, but insisted on retaining the quartering.

It was decided at a Privy Council that Thistlewood, Brunt, Ings, Davidson and Tidd should be executed with the omission, on account of its difficulty, of the dragging on hurdles, and also of the quartering. The sentence of death was commuted to transportation for life in the case of Harrison, Wilson, Cooper, Strange and Bradburn; Gillchrist was respited, and afterward received a free pardon. Proceedings against the other persons whose arrest has been mentioned had been abandoned.

The sentence, as amended, was carried out on May the 1st, in the presence of an immense crowd. After hanging for half an hour, the first body, that of Thistlewood, having been cut down, was placed in a coffin, with the head projecting over the end, and resting on a small triangular block; then, amid the groans of the mob, a masked man appeared, and in the sight of the vast multitude, cut off the head, which was taken up by the executioner. This functionary, repeating words which were dictated to him by some person who attended for the purpose, cried out, holding up the head by its hair, "This is the head of Arthur Thistlewood, the traitor." This he twice repeated at different parts of the scaffold. Four times more did the masked man reappear amid the groans of the spectators, and after each retirement the executioner held up the severed head.

Hiden received a hackney-coach license for his services, which had enabled the prosecution to keep Edwards out of sight. The part which this man Edwards had played in the affair became the subject of investigation, and it was proved that he had gone about openly enlisting men in his plots. From being penniless, he had suddenly become able to furnish money for the purchase of arms, and had absolutely made a sort of "infernal machine" for blowing up the House of Commons. It was shown, too, that he had conducted Thistlewood to the place to which, as soon as a reward was offered, he had accompanied the police. Lord Sidmouth, however, refused to move against him, and a warm debate ensued in the Commons, in which ministerial members defended the employment of such agents. A true bill was found against Edwards for high treason, but he escaped, and nothing certain was afterward learnt of him. It was from time to time reported that he was living abroad in affluence acquired by his infamous courses.

It is difficult for us now to conceive, in spite of all the evidence to the contrary, that the Government of that day could deliberately foster plots in order that the miserable wretches whom its agents might entrap—Bottom, the weaver, and Snug, the joiner, with a mind to play at treason—should furnish examples to malcontents, and excuses for tightening the reins. It is possible that the Government was itself deceived by the infamous spies—"instigators" they were then called—who, in their lust for blood-money, hounded on their associates to a dreadful end. But this is all that can be conceded; no Government which makes use of such services can be allowed to plead ignorance of the fact that with informers there is but one step from their original trade of discovering plots, to the quicker and more profitable process of inventing them.

HYMN TO VENUS.

O divinest star of heaven,
Thou, in power above the seven;
Thou, sweet kindler of desires,
Till they grow to mutual fires;
Thou, O gentle Queen, that art
Curer of each wounded heart;
Thou, the fuel and the flame;
Thou, in heaven, here, the same;
Thou, the wooer and the wooed;
Thou, the hunger and the food;
Thou, the prayer and the prayed;
Thou, what is or shall be said;
Thou, still young and golden tressed,
Make me by thy answer blessed.

—*Fletcher.*

MME. TALLIEN.

AN INCIDENT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Robespierre desired, in recalling Tallien to Paris, first to discredit and then to ruin him. St. Just sarcastically alluded to Samson's locks shorn by the fair Dalilah, and declared that Tallien had not only ceased to be a patriot, but was actually an enemy to the holy cause of the Republic. Great, therefore, was the chagrin of his enemies when Tallien was at once chosen President of the Convention, and became the leader of a powerful party opposed to the Reign of Terror. Between these two,—Tallien and Robespierre,—life or death hung in the balance—life to France and the true principles of the Revolution if Tallien prevailed—death, utter, universal bloodshed and death, not only to the nation, but to the cause of liberty, if Robespierre effected his avowed purpose of becoming Dictator.

But underlying all this apparent patriotism, the most potent personal feelings prompted Tallien, who in good truth was what I have already called him—a modern Anthony. Terezia, his beloved, arrested by the express order of Robespierre, lay at that very time in the filthy prison of La Force, having failed in her attempt to fascinate the Convention, before whom she pronounced a florid oration, craving to be allowed to devote herself to poverty and obscurity. Robespierre still feared to strike openly at Tallien, but wounded him secretly through his love.

From this moment it was a hand-to-hand struggle between them, and on the life of Terezia hung the destinies of France. These admirable actors ceased to attudinize, and flung themselves body and soul into the drama. Tallien, maddened by the treachery of Robespierre, appealed to the Convention. "Long," said he, "I have silently borne calumnies and injustice, but the time is come when I will no longer be silent. The name of a woman has been mentioned in this assembly. I cannot understand why she should occupy the attention of the Convention. She has been called the daughter of Cabarrus. I declare in the face of the world and in the midst of my colleagues this woman is my wife. I have long known her, and I saved her life at Bordeaux. Her virtues, her misfortunes, endeared her to me. She followed me to Paris in the times of tyranny and of oppression, and she has been sentenced to a prison. An emissary of the tyrant came to her tempting her: 'Confess that you know Tallien to be an enemy to liberty; sign it, and you shall have liberty and a passport.' 'I am but twenty years old,' she replied, 'but I would rather die a hundred times.'" Twice Robespierre is said to have refused Tallien the life of Terezia. Tallien, who still hesitated, uncertain how far he dared to beard the tyrant, had no choice but to proceed. Robespierre, with the inevitable bouquet in his hand, meeting him in the street, laughed at him, and told him to beware of woman. "Is that your last word?" cried Tallien. Robespierre bowed, sniffed his flowers delicately, and passed on.

In the meantime Terezia, attended by jailers and guarded by certain monstrous bloodhounds kept at La Force, who, after smelling each prisoner, prevented any chance of escape, found herself in a blackened cell, furnished with some damp straw and a mattress. Her beauty had failed her. Robespierre was inexorable, Tallien powerless, death inevitable. But she was not alone. Josephine, then Countess of Beauharnais, and the Duchess d'Aguillon, shared the mattress and the straw. The cell where they lay was noted as the scene of the massacre of the priests by the Septembrionists, and their names, as well as the marks in blood of two sabres which had leant against the damp walls, reminded them of their fate. Poor butterfly Terezia, how did she bear it? She owned subsequently that she grew accustomed to horrors—she sang and told stories while her companions read or worked at their needle. With their scissors and the teeth of their combs they wrote on the wall—"Oh, Liberty!" "We shall leave soon;" "What is death when we are already in torment?" and added their names—"Citoyenne Tallien," "Josephine de Beauharnais," "D'Aguillon."

Terezia was allowed, as a special favor, to walk after nightfall in the court of the prison. She knew not to whom she owed this privilege, but she guessed it was to Tallien, and her heart leaped as she imagined him watching over her. Where was he? Would he save her? Did he love her enough to venture his life for her? As she walked up and down lost in thought the flickering moon lighting up the walls and the backs of the adjoining house, a stone fell at her feet. Round the stone was a paper written in printed letters, but under the disguise she recognized the hand of Tallien. "At least, he watches over me," cried she. "I am at hand," said the writing; "every evening, at nine o'clock, you will go into the court; I shall be near you." She looked up to the roofs of the houses, she examined each window, she tried to penetrate every shadow under the pale moonlight; all was dark and still—not a sound but the beating of her own heart and the baying of the ferocious hounds broke the silence. Eight days running did Tallien—there, at this hour, when the prison lights were extinguished—communicate with her. Afterwards, she was forbidden to descend into the court. Robespierre's spies had discovered that Tallien rented a granary near at hand, and came there every night to console his imprisoned love. Eternal night seemed closing around her. Day after day the hollow sounds of the tumbrils bearing prisoners to execution echoed through the cells. Tallien was either powerless or had forgotten her. She would not die without telling him that she held him for a coward and a renegade. What was he doing? Did he not know,—he, the head of a powerful party,—that each hour might be her last? She waited until the 7th Thermidor, when the jailer told her she need not make her bed, for that her turn was come for execution. Yet Tallien gave no sign. On the 4th Thermidor Tallien received a dagger. He knew it well. He had often seen it in the hands of Terezia Cabarrus. On the 7th, two days after, the following letter reached him, dated from La Force: "The Superintendent of Police has just left. He came to announce that I shall be called to the tribunal—that is to say, the scaffold—to-morrow. This news but little coincides with a dream I had last night. Robespierre was dead, and the prisons open; but, thanks to your incredible cowardice, no one will soon be found in France able to realize this."

The same day Tallien replied to her: "Be as prudent as I am courageous, but calm yourself." No one could be calm at such a moment; the sword hung over her head. Spite of Terezia's stinging reproach of cowardice, Tallien was boldly heading a conspiracy against Robespierre's life. He knew that his name stood first in that tyrant's list for execution. He waited but an opportune moment openly to attack him in the Convention. True, that in the meantime Terezia might have been ordered to execution; but Tallien acted not alone, and however ready he was to sacrifice his own life for hers, he was powerless without his colleagues.

On the 7th Thermidor, at the moment that Tallien received Terezia's letter, Robespierre passed the entire day alone at the Hermitage in the depths of the forest of Montmorency. For hours he sat deep in thought, leaning against the paling of the little garden once cultivated by Rousseau, his face paler and more livid than usual. Did he despair or hope? Did that ghastly look indicate remorse or ambition, or was he collecting himself to meet the struggle now inevitable? None can reply—a hypocrite has no confidant. Each of these men declared that he fought only for his country; but Robespierre's patriotism meant absolute power as dictator; Tallien's was the possession of the fair Terezia.

On the 8th Thermidor, the last of the so-called "days of Terror," Robespierre, dressed in his blue coat, nankeen trousers, lace cravat, and bouquet in hand, went down to the Convention to pronounce the great oration he had long meditated. "Citizens," said he, "I leave to others flattering words. I am come to tell you sterner truths. I come to defend outraged authority and liberty violated. I have been represented as the author of every evil. I have been called a tyrant. And why? Because I have dared to speak the truth. What am I? A slave of liberty—a living martyr to the republic—the victim as well as the enemy of crime." From defence he passes rapidly to accusation. He spares no one; he sheds his venom around like a malignant reptile; he prepares hecatombs of victims by his insidious accusations. At length he has finished. There is absolute silence; not a voice, not a hand is raised to applaud him. He is asked to name the traitors to whom he has alluded. He replies with hesitation that he has endeavored rather to expose abuses than to name individuals. He is interrupted. "You who pretend to the courage of virtue at least have the courage of truth;" and cries of "Name! name!" shake the very walls. A debate too famous among the annals of history to be reported here follows. At last Tallien rises. "The Republic is in such danger," says he, "that every true citizen must be affected by it. A member of the Government denounces his colleagues. This is an aggravation of evil. I demand that the veil be torn aside." Three times did the entire assembly—all, save the friends of Robespierre—receive these significant words with thundering applause. Cries of "Down with the tyrant!" are heard from all sides. Robespierre, livid with fury, rises from his seat and vainly endeavors to mount the stairs of the tribune. He hangs on by the rails; he cannot speak; he is overwhelmed.

Again Tallien rises. "I asked that the veil should be torn aside. I see that it is done. The real conspirators are unmasked. I knew that my life was threatened, but I was silent, until, present at the sitting of the Jacobins, I saw the army of this new Cromwell forming around him. I trembled for my country, and I armed myself with a dagger to stab him to the heart if the Convention lacked the courage to impeach him." As he spoke Tallien drew forth Terezia's dagger. She was avenged, and Robespierre had fallen.

A Conversational Catastrophe.—It has been well observed that "nothing succeeds like success," and, something in the same way, it may be said that nothing makes people so silent as silence. When once that terrible influence has become established, its victims struggle against it in vain. In vain does Amphitryon, from the bottom of his table, solicit the opinion of his artist guest on the merits of the Exhibition in Trafalgar-square. He makes some guarded reply to the effect that it is a fair average show; and when pressed hard to say whether there is not some special work of more than ordinary merit on the Academy walls, he only answers in the negative, and in such a dry and forbidding tone as precludes further questioning. Equally vain is the attempt to draw the traveler out. He is generally ready enough to hold forth, but on this particular occasion he too is under the fatal influence; and when called upon to state in what particular respect a sunset in Syria differs from a sunset in England, replies laconically, "More clouds in England;" and straightway relapses back into silence.—*Cornhill Magazine for January.*

Woman's Mission.—What does the public gain by keeping up the sentimental notion about woman's mission? It is her business, most of us think, to charm and to attract, partly in order that she may do man real good, and partly that she may add to the luxury, the refinement and the happiness of life. With this view, society is very solicitous to keep her at a distance from everything that may spoil or destroy the bloom of her character and tastes. Few people go so far as to say that she ought not to work for her livelihood, if her circumstances render the effort necessary and prudent. As a fact, we see at once that such a proposition cannot be broadly supported, and that any attempt to enforce it would lead to endless misery and mischief. Poor women, for example, must work hard, or else their children and themselves will come to utter degradation. But though society abstains from committing itself to the doctrine of the enforced idleness of women, it takes refuge in a species of half measure, and restricts, as far as it can, by its legislative enactments or its own social code, the labors which women are to perform to the narrowest possible compass. A woman may work, but she must do nothing which is called unfeminine. She may get up linen, ply her needle, keep weaving-machines in motion, knit, sew, and in higher spheres in life teach music, French and English grammar. She may be a governess, or a seamstress, or even within certain limits may enter the literary market and write books. This is the extreme boundary of her liberty, and somewhere about this point society begins to draw a rigid line. It earnestly discourages her from commercial occupations, except under the patronage of a husband who is to benefit by her exertions; she is not to be a counting-house clerk, or a doctor, or a lawyer, or a parson. The great active avocations, all those that lead either to fame or fortune, are monopolized by men. Strong-minded women occasionally bore the public by complaining of and protesting against such restrictions; but on the whole the public is satisfied that it is convenient that they should be upheld. If we look at the matter from the point of view of the educated, or even the well-to-do classes, such a conclusion seems so reasonable that most of us can hardly induce ourselves to doubt its correctness. Women do a certain tangible amount of good to the world by being kept as a luxury and exotic. The most energetic and rebellious of them may feel angry to be told so, but it is the truth that it suits men in general to keep up a kind of hot-house bloom upon the characters of women. The society of soft, affectionate, unselfish creatures is decidedly good for man. It elevates his nature, it gives him a belief in what is pure and genuine, it alleviates the dust and turmoil of a busy career, and it enables him for so many hours of the day to refresh himself with the company of a being who is in some things a mediæval saint, and in some a child. Whenever one contemplates the effect of more coarse experience of the world, more knowledge, and more rough and hard work on such a nature, one is invariably tempted to acquiesce in the view that it is good for man to have her in the state she is. One feels disposed to object to notions of female emancipation as profane. Education and science, thought and philosophy, like the winds of heaven, should never visit her cheek too roughly. The great thing is, to preserve in her that sort of luxurious unworldliness which represents the religious and refined element in the household to which she belongs. And a hundred things may be, and have often been said about the advantage of making pure sentiment the foundation of all the relations that obtain between her and man. As Plato thought, man elevates himself by elevating and sentimentalizing his affections. All poetry and most literature is given up to this sentimentalizing or refining process. Nor can it be denied that the effect is to increase very much the capacity of happiness in all people who are born to be happy or enjoy life. What would youth be without its imaginative emotions? We all know, and are taught to believe, that it would be something much poorer than it is.—*Saturday Review.*

MY SOLDIER COMES NO MORE.

BY MRS. E. C. HOWARD.

"Yes, many a heart is light to-day,
And bright is many a home,
And children dance along the way
The soldier heroes come;
And bands beneath the floral arch
The gladdest music pour;
While beats my heart a funeral march—
My soldier comes no more.

One morn from him glad tidings came,
Joy to my heart they gave;
At night I read my hero's name
Amid the fallen brave.
I know not where he met the foe,
Nor where he sleeps in gore;
Enough of woe for me to know,
My soldier comes no more.

Now here they come with heavy tramp,
And flags and pennons gay,
Who were his comrades in the camp,
His friends for many a day.
The music ceases as they pass
Before my cottage door;
The flags are lowered; they know, alas!
My soldier comes no more.

What care I for the seasons now!
The world has lost its light;
No Spring can clothe my leafless bough,
No more dispel my night;
No longer may I hopeful wait
For Summer to restore;
My heart and home are desolate—
My soldier comes no more.

VERONESE AND THE INQUISITION.

From the Pall-Mall Gazette.

A very curious document has been unearthed from the Venetian Archives by M. A. Baschet. The "Processi del Sant' Uffizio" of the year 1573 contain, it appears, the records of the proceedings against the great painter taken by that formidable tribunal in the matter of a picture of his, which, to the holy and formidable fathers and nobili who composed the Court, appeared somewhat too worldly and frivolous for the subject represented. The cross-examination, the views as to art developed in it by the examiners, and the culprit's *naive* and somewhat timid answers, are very interesting and characteristic of the time. It must be remembered that it might have gone very hard with Paolo and all his works if he had not shown a penitent spirit at the proper moment.

It appears that Veronese was summoned in consequence of certain general complaints against his manner of representing sacred scenes, and the profane additions he ventured to introduce into the same. The chief cause of this accusation has been a demand made by the prior of the Dominicans of San Giovanni e Paolo that the master should alter a certain picture painted by him for the refectory of their monastery—that which represents Christ at the table of Simon the Pharisee: in the collection of the Academy at Venice. To this demand Veronese did not seem to have responded with becoming meekness. Whereupon a denunciation including all his works was lodged at headquarters.

The Santo Uffizio at Venice was, like that of Rome and other Catholic countries, the Tribunal of the Inquisition, a spiritual court established "for the defence of the faith against heresy, and for the suppression and extirpation of the latter;" only that in Venice Church affairs were not treated quite as reverently as elsewhere, and fanaticism was thus kept somewhat in check. The tribunal consisted of the Papal Nuntius as the President, the Patriarch of Grado, and a Father Inquisitor, a Dominican. To these were added three laymen, Venetian nobili, who went by the title of *Savii all' Eresia*, (councilors of heresy;) and every degree had first to be submitted to the Senate, with whom lay the execution of it.

The proceedings commence with the establishment of the culprit's identity. He calls himself Paul Caliari Veronese, living in the Parish San Samuele, and he "paints and makes figures." "Does he know why he has been summoned?" "No, he does not." "Does he surmise?" "He does." "Why does he surmise?" He surmises that "it is about the subject of which the venerable fathers, or rather the prior of the monastery of St. John and Paul, have spoken to me. I do not know the name of the prior. He has declared to me that he has appeared here and that your most illustrious excellencies have ordered him to have a Magdalen painted in the picture in the place of a dog; and I have answered him that I would most willingly do everything that was fitting for my honor and the honor of the picture, but that I could not see that the figure of Magdalen would look well there, for many reasons which I shall allege whenever an opportunity is given to me." He is then interrogated about the minutes of the work, its size, subject, &c., whether there were people represented upon it, how many, what they did and questions of a similar kind. The painter replies: "First of all, there is the master of the house, Simon; then below him there is the carver, of whom I have imagined that he would have come to see how the serving of the table is going on. There are still many more figures in the picture, of whom, however, I have no distinct recollection now, it is such a long time since I painted it." Asked whether he had painted any Lord's Suppers, how many and where they are, he answered rather confusedly. He enumerates one in Verona, in the possession of the monks of San Lazaro; another with the venerable fathers at San Giorgio, in Venice, (the celebrated "Marriage of Cana," now in the Louvre,) and one which he did for the monks "Della Maddalena in Padua." He could not recollect any other. It will be observed that the connection between these paintings is in the circumstance of their all being painted for refectories, the subjects treated in them being different.

After these preliminaries the inquisitor approaches the real matter in hand, the painting in San Giovanni e Paolo; and both questions and answers are exceedingly characteristic. "What are those figures? What is the meaning of those others?" he is asked; the question referring to subordinate figures. He replies: "It is now necessary that I say some twenty words. We painters take the same liberty which is taken by poets and fools, and I have represented there halberdiers, the one eating, the other drinking, at the foot of a staircase, but ready withal for their service; for it seemed to me meet and possible that the master of the house, rich and noble, as I have been told, should have such servants." Further questions about the other figures follow—they seem, indeed, to be somewhat arbitrarily introduced—as whether they were left entirely to the painter's imagination without rhyme or reason. Paolo makes answer as follows: "I make the pictures with due consideration of what is proper, as far as my understanding can comprehend it." Whereupon the inquisitor angrily exclaims: "Does Paolo then consider it proper to introduce into the Lord's Supper fools, drunken Germans, dwarfs, and other silly things? Does he not know that in Germany, and other countries tainted by heresy, it is the fashion to allege pictures full of like tomfooleries as proofs of the wickedness of the Holy Catholic Church, and thereby to degrade it in the eyes of the ignorant, and thereby to spread false and wicked doctrines?" This rather unexpected flank attack somewhat alarms Veronese. He now confesses that he has done wrong, but he quotes the authority of his masters. "Michel Angelo has represented in the chapel of the Pope our Lord, his Mother, St. John, St. Peter, and the heavenly hosts, and he has represented all these personages naked, even the Holy Virgin, and in various positions which are not exactly inspired by the deepest religion." This answer, though hardly to the point, seems to have told. But the inquisitor is not beaten yet. "Do you not understand, then," says he, "that when you are painting the Last Judgment, at which you must not suppose any garments, you need not paint any? What is there, then, in those figures which is not inspired by the Holy Spirit? There are no tom-fools, no dogs, nor arms, or other silly stuff. Do you still maintain that you were right in painting your picture in this fashion, and will you still try to prove to us that it is good and proper?"

Veronese saw the drift of all this, and was fully convinced on the spot. He humbly begs to offer his apologies, "he did not mean any harm." He is condemned to correct and to amend his picture at his own expense within three months after the decree and ordinance of the tribunal.

Fifteen years after this encounter with the ecclesiastical powers Veronese died of a fever caught while following a procession on the 19th of May, 1588. They evidently had kept their eye on him.

Personal Habits and Manners of Mr. Lincoln.—A correspondent of the Utica *Herald* gives the following as the reminiscences of a Mr. Eaton, of Springfield, who said he knew Mr. Lincoln for thirty years: "I am a carpenter, and built his house for him. He was often in my house and I in his. I sold him the first and I think the only cow he ever owned. He came for her himself and led her home with a rope. He was the most common, sociable man I ever knew. His wife was rather quick tempered, used to fret and scold about a great deal, but I don't believe Mr. Lincoln was ever angry in his life. I knew him when he first came to Springfield. I had been here about a year. There were only a few scattered houses when I came. Young Lincoln, I remember, was an awkward, hard-working young man. Everybody said he would never make a good lawyer, because he was too honest. He came to my shop one day, after he had been here five or six months, and said he had a notion to quit studying law and learn the carpenter's trade. He thought there was more need of carpenters out here than lawyers. Mrs. Lincoln's folks were dreadfully opposed to her union with Abe. She had two sisters and a brother living here, they live here now and are very wealthy, aristocratic and highly respectable people. Mrs. Lincoln never goes there, they have not spoken to each other as I know of since the day she and Lincoln were married; first they would not speak to her because she had brought such disgrace upon them for marrying Abe Lincoln. After Lincoln began to show his colors a little, began to be popular, Mrs. Lincoln would not speak to them, but Abe was on good terms with everybody. He used always to do his own marketing, even after he was elected President and before he went to Washington. I used to see him at the baker's and butcher's every morning, with his basket on his arm. Every lady respected him—no more after he was President than they did before. He was kind and sociable to every one. He would speak to every one. After he was elected we would sometimes address him as "Mr. President," or "glad to shake the hand of our President." "Well, yes, I suppose so," he would say. "I shall have to go and leave you before long. You must call and see me when I am living in the big house." He was so common, so kind, so childlike, that I don't believe there was one in this city but who loved him as a father or brother. He was a very liberal man, too much so, perhaps, for his own good. I am one of the trustees of the First Baptist Church, and although Mr. Lincoln was not an attendant with our congregation, he would always give $15, $20 or $25 every year to help support the minister. He was sure to give something to every benevolent and charitable purpose that came along. "Well, how much do you want I should give?" he would say, drawing his purse. "You must leave me a little to feed the babies with." There was considerable talk here about Mrs. Lincoln's bad temper. She was very irritable, and would often say things she would afterward be sorry for. I have often heard her say to Mr. Lincoln, "Why don't you dress up and try and look like somebody?" Sometimes she would get in a stew and refuse to get his meals for him. I was one morning in the eating saloon round in Monroe-street fixing up a counter, when Mr. Lincoln and his oldest son Robert, then only a little boy, came in and ordered breakfast. After the meal was served Mr. Lincoln, leaning back in his chair and commencing to pick his teeth, says to the boy, who had not quite finished, "Well Robby, this hain't so very bad after all, is it? If ma don't conclude to let us come back we will board here all Summer." He never seemed to be the least ruffled—always calm and pleasant. Lincoln was sitting in the telegraph office talking with everybody around him as usual, when the dispatch came announcing his nomination to the Presidency by the Chicago Convention. After the dispatch was read, Mr. Lincoln gets up and says, "There's a woman over to my house who I guess would be pleased to hear that bit of news. I'll walk over and tell it to her." He was never cast down by adversity, never elated by success.

Sir Colin Campbell's Masterly Retreat from Lucknow.—The cares of Sir Colin Campbell, however, were not ended when he stood as a conqueror within the walls of the Residency. Lucknow was still in the hands of the rebels, who might at any time return to the attack, and the relief of the garrison could only be temporary, so long as the helpless crowd that composed so large a portion of it were still immured in the building. The place must not only be evacuated, but the women, the children, the sick, and the wounded removed, and protected on a perilous retreat. They must be conveyed away by easy stages, all sheltered from the fire of the maddened enemy. A retreat of this kind might be more difficult and dangerous than the advance itself had proved. To accomplish such a delicate movement, Sir Colin Campbell opened a vigorous cannonade upon the Kaiserbagh, or King's Palace, in Lucknow, so that the rebels in the city might think they were about to be attacked in earnest; and while their attention was thus withdrawn he formed a line of posts on the left rear of his position sufficiently strong to resist the enemy's attacks. While the rebels were thus occupied with the cannonade upon Lucknow, and preparing to resist an attempt to storm the city, the ladies, their families, and the invalids, were silently conveyed along the line of posts on the night of the 22d of November, and after them the garrison, the retreat being protected by judicious arrangements of the army; and to close the whole, Sir Colin himself went out with the last line of infantry and guns, as the body most likely to be attacked, and with which he intended to crush the enemy if they dared to follow up his pickets. These precautions were, indeed, necessary, as the only line of retreat lay through a long and crooked lane; but, strange to tell, no interruption was offered; still expecting an attack on Lucknow, the rebels opened a fire upon the Residency, and continued it for hours after the place was evacuated. Like a well-organized machine, every part of this retreating army moved according to appointment, and on the 23d the whole of the troops and their helpless convoy, comprising about 2,000 souls, reached Dilkoosha in safety.—*Scottish Biographical Dictionary.*

The Great Theatrical Privilege.—Mr. Alaric Allen prided himself on the strictness with which he enforced the prohibition against admitting strangers behind the scenes of his theatre. But there were, nevertheless, a few exceptions made in favor of literary men, dramatic authors, critics, and so forth. Occasionally, too, at rare intervals, an idle, good-humored, fine gentleman gained admission. Such persons would subject themselves to unheard of snubbings and humiliations, and to yet more intolerable patronage, in order to gain the privilege of passing an hour behind the scenes of the Thespian Theatre. It is to be feared that the end when gained was scarcely satisfactory. An idle man in a crowd of workers is never at his ease. And it was a spectacle to awaken pity in the feeling breast to behold a courteous, amiable person, a peer of the realm it might be, or "curled darling" of drawing-rooms, with a vacant, uneasy smile on his face, pushed about by surly, scowling scene-shifters, sternly hushed down by the prompter, driven hither and thither, getting into difficulties with "set pieces," tripping over black coils of gas-pipe, scraping his glossy evening coat against whitewashed walls, and finding everybody, from the call-boy upward, too much occupied to spare any attention for his civil little speeches! Now and then there might come a lull between the acts, when the principal performers sat and chatted in the green-room. The visitor, perhaps, would have a chance of exchanging half a dozen words with *Lady Teazle* or *Rosalind*, or of complimenting *Coriolanus* on his "admirable performance." The great tragedian, meanwhile answering very civilly, and very much at random, with his eyes fixed on the large Psyche mirror, rearranging the classic folds of his toga, and mentally debating whether his wig had the right Roman severity of outline. Perhaps the true gust and enjoyment of the thing came afterward, when the fortunate visitor would carelessly allude to "the other evening when I was behind the scenes of the Thespian, you know. Ever been behind the scenes? Not easy to get in there, but it's awfully good fun."—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

South American Women.—A great many things have been said about the conduct of South American women, which I have found to be grossly exaggerated or entirely false. I cannot say whether they deserve their reputation in Lima; in Quito and Guayaquil they certainly do not. I am convinced there is less immorality in Quito than in any other capital. I do not believe that the women are very sensual or passionate. They seem to be incapable of both great vices and of great virtues. Their hearts are like the atmosphere they live in, of a mean temperature. It will be remembered that Quito is near the regions of perpetual snow than of tropical heat. The violent changes of Winter and Summer, and their exciting influence on the human system, are unknown there. The temperature is nearly the same all the year round. The disposition of the women, whether the result of the climate or not, seems to be lazy and indolent. They pass the day cowering on their window-seats, gossiping. They generally sit with their legs crossed like Turks. In some of their private rooms there are low benches, like tailors' benches, for them to squat on. In this position they seem to be more at their ease than on chairs or sofas. Even in church, when they get tired of kneeling, they will drop down and sit on their legs.—*Hassaurek's South America.*

Anecdote of Percival.—Regarding Percival, Mr. Halleck told an anecdote, which he subsequently communicated in a letter to Professor Fowler, to be incorporated in that author's excellent biography of the poet recently published. After mentioning Percival's visit to New-York, his acquaintance with him, which then sprung up, and his project of a volume of poems, Halleck continues: "On Percival's return to New-Haven, Mr. William L. Stone, then the editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, opened a correspondence with him referring to the desired volume, and offering his services in obtaining a publisher, carrying the work through the press, &c., and for a time had reason to hope that his request would be granted; but after a delay of some weeks, Percival wrote him that circumstances had put it out of his power to devote himself to poetry, and had compelled him to accept employment in that most degrading and disgraceful of all occupations—the editorship of a party newspaper. As Mr. Stone had long and honorably held that position, and cherished it dearly as a source not only of power and profit, but of social pleasure, the *mal apropos* ingenuousness of the sensitive poet amused us all exceedingly, and no one more so than Mr. Stone himself."—*Putnam's Magazine.*

Licking the Dust.—Centuries after mere strength begins to go down, and mind to go up, intellect crowds the ante-chambers of birth, with petitions couched in the language of a prayer to God, and with dedications that might be fitly pronounced by an ape which saw in a coveted cocoa-nut tree a being clothed with the lightnings of heaven. In all history there is nothing more melancholy than the dedicatory epistles which such minds as Swift, even so late as his day, penned in presence of a Lord. In those letters, great intellects lick the dust before rank. They beg for leave to clean lordly boots. They take their shoes from off their feet, and bow their faces unto the earth, as if before the awfulness of a burning bush, and say, in words borrowed from the book of God, that the ground is holy. They know that they are telling lies. You can read the consciousness of the fact between the lines of the epistle in which Swift dedicates the "Tale of a Tub" to Lord Somers. Swift was no flunkey. If ever man could estimate rank at its true value, and see how contemptible it was by the side of mind, that man was Swift. If ever pride prompted a person to assert his personal dignity, it was in the case of Swift. How he must have chafed under the self-sufficiency of Temple! How boundless must have been his contempt for the lordlings from whom he had to beg favors! And to his honor we must confess that he chose his patrons well. Somers, for one, was a great man. But Somers is lauded in terms which we should accuse of indecent exaggeration if used by a poet in praise of an archangel. Somers is the "sublimest genius of the age for wit, learning, judgment, eloquence and wisdom." Without one bad quality, he unites all that is good and heroic in the characters of Socrates, Aristides, Epaminondas, Cato, Tully and Atticus. Finally, my Lord is coupled with the Deity as the best judge of the papers that make up the tale. "God and your Lordship know their faults and their merits." "God and your Lordship!" There is not a more tragic phrase in the literature of artistic iniquity.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

The White Ant.—An odd story is largely credited in India in regard to the voracity of the white ant. A gentleman having charge of a chest of money placed it on the floor where it was speedily attacked by these destructives, who soon annihilated the bottom of the box and the bags containing the specie, which fell piece by piece into the hollows of the Termites' burrow just underneath the floor where the box was placed. When the coin was demanded it was not to be found, but the attacks of the ants were incontestable, and the story got abroad that their teeth were capable of devouring metal. Some years afterward when the house was undergoing repairs, the whole sum was found several feet deep in the earth in the midst of the ant-nest. White ants once attacked a British ship of the line, the Albion: she was obliged to put into port in consequence, and had to be broken up. These creatures are much relished as food among the natives of the interior of India, as well as by those of Africa. In India, before the migration of the ants, two holes are bored in the nest opposite to each other; on the leeward side a pot is placed, which has been rubbed with aromatic herbs; on the windward side a fire is made, the smoke of which drives the insects into the pots. These captured victims are then securely fastened in, dried over the fire, ground into flour, and made into a pastry, which is sold to poor people, but which, if used abundantly, produces dysentery. At the time of the migration of the ants in Africa, myriads of them fall into the water, which the natives skim off the surface with calabashes, then grill them in iron cauldrons over a large fire, stirring them as coffee is stirred. The natives eat them by handfuls, without accompaniment or other preparation, and consider them very delicious. They are said to resemble in taste sugared cream or sweet almond paste. The Hottentots eat them very greedily when boiled, and grow plump and fat upon the food. They also consume the pupæ of the ants, which they call rice, on account of its resemblance to that grain. They cook these in a small quantity of water. A large nest will sometimes yield a bushel of the pupæ. Dr. Livingstone, when on the banks of the Tonga, in South Africa, being visited by one of the chiefs, gave him some bread and apricot-jam, and presently asked him if he had ever before eaten any food so good. "Did you ever eat white ants?" he questioned. "No," said the Doctor. "Well, then," Palarie responded, "if you had, you never would have desired to have eaten anything better." The white ant is a common article of food among the low caste Hindoo tribes in Mysore and other districts of India. The female termite in particular is supposed by the Hindoos to be endowed with highly nutritive properties. Mr. Consett, in his travels in Sweden, in 1789, states that he knew a young Swede who ate live ants with the greatest possible relish, and in some parts of Sweden ants are distilled with the rye to give a flavor to inferior kinds of brandy.—*Ladies' Treasury.*

Lucifer Match Making.—The following curious particulars concerning matches are gleaned from a paper lately read to the Societé des Ingenieurs Civils, by M. Peligot. It has been calculated that the number of matches consumed in France is about six per head per day; it is eight in England, and nine in Belgium. Taking the French average as a basis, the number of matches consumed all over Europe in a day is about 2,000,000,000, representing upward of 600 pounds of wood. The kinds of wood chiefly employed in manufacturing them—namely, aspen and poplar—are sold by the cubic metre (35 cubic feet.) Allowing for waste, this quantity does not weigh more than 500 pounds, so that in Europe alone the number of cubic metres of wood thus burnt amounts to 400,000, being equivalent to 14,000,000 of cubic feet, English measure. To this quantity should be added that of the stearine matches, commonly called Vestas, the consumption of which has of late increased very considerably. The weight varies between 3,200 and 4,000 per pound in France. The quantity of phosphorus used in the manufacture of matches is about 420,000 pounds, exclusive of chlorate of potash, sulphur, minium, sulphuret of antimony, gum and glue. There are in Austria manufactories employing 5,000 hands, and the aggregate value of matches produced is 250,000,000 francs. The invention of friction matches only dates from 1832. In 1835 chlorate of potash was partially replaced by minium and peroxide of manganese, and phosphorus by sulphuret of antimony. In 1837 chlorate of potash was completely abandoned for bioxide of lead, and then for the nitrate of that metal, and also by nitrate of potash. In France chlorate of potash continued to be in use till 1847; at present it is only used for Vestas. It is a very dangerous substance, since it will explode by mere friction in the mortar.—*Galignani.*

THE SUPREME COURT.

Relative Jurisdiction of Congress and the Supreme Court—The Bill before Congress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are you right in admitting that the bill of which we have heard, designed to prevent the Supreme Court from taking cognizance of cases arising under the Reconstruction acts, is in strict accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and free from the grave objections so forcibly urged in your columns against that which has already passed the House of Representatives? Allow me to state my reasons for believing that you are not.

The grant of power, under which all Courts of the United States act, is contained in the first paragraph of the second section of Article 3 of the Constitution. Its language is, "The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority," and to eight other specified classes of cases. The preceding section had provided for organizing those Courts, supreme and inferior; and the paragraph immediately following in the second section declares in which of the cases, enumerated in the preceding paragraph as coming within the judicial power, proceedings must commence in the highest court, and in which they may come to it from inferior courts. In the former category are placed "cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls," and "cases in which the State shall be a party;" and "in all other cases before mentioned," it is declared "the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall prescribe."

Now the question is, does this grant of power to Congress to prescribe the "exceptions" and "regulations" under which the appellate jurisdiction is to be exercised, qualify and limit the grant of judicial power made in the preceding paragraph, or only the mode of exercising the power of appealing provided for in the paragraph with which it is immediately connected? If the former, then your construction, and that of the Reconstruction Committee, is right. In that case, the power of Congress to make exceptions and regulations applies to each of the cases enumerated in the previous paragraph, taken separately, with the same effect as if the grant and the power of exception had been placed in juxtaposition. For example, to take the class of cases, one species of which the proposed bill undertakes to "except" from the appelate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the two clauses, taken together, must have the same meaning as if the language were, "The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under any laws made by Congress, excepting cases to which the laws made by Congress shall provide that it shall not extend." Are you, is any jurist, is any man conversant with the principles that must govern the interpretation of documents, prepared to say that this is the true intent and meaning of these important and fundamental provisions of the Constitution?

Under this construction, it is manifest that the exception is, potentially, and at the mere discretion of Congress, fatal to the grant. The Judiciary Department of the Government has no judicial power, outside of the two very limited classes of cases committed to the original jurisdiction of its highest tribunal, except that which it holds at the pleasure of the Legislative. For the power of making exceptions, whatever that may be construed to be, is a power coextensive with the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and may be applied in the same way to each and every class of cases included in it.

Now, it is a cardinal rule of interpretation, applicable alike to all written instruments, that where there are parts or clauses apparently contradictory and inconsistent, they must, if possible, be so construed as to give effect to both, rather than so as to make either nugatory. The parts must be so taken with reference to each other that the whole shall stand, rather than fall; "*ut magis res valeat quam pereat.*" Of two admissible interpretations, that must be rejected, even though it be the most natural and obvious, which will make one clause defeat the manifest intent of the other, and that preferred which will give a reasonable effect to both. For such cases, when they arise, there is no other practicable rule of construction; whether they arise under a treaty, a constitution, a statute, a charter, a will, a deed, or the simplest memorandum of an agreement in writing. When men resort to the written letter to set forth and attest their purpose, and make it the law of the transaction to which it relates, they do not *mean* to say and unsay a thing in the same breath; to neutralize by one sentence what they have just put down in another, and make it as if it had not been written. And if they do not in the most common-place transactions of business, much less do they in framing the solemn public instruments which make the fundamental laws of states and nations.

It would be easy to cite from the books, illustrations of this elementary truth; but it would be difficult to find one more impressive than that furnished by the very case in hand, as already stated. But the case is even stronger than I have stated it. The clause which the proposed construction practically strikes out of the Constitution is not an isolated passage, having no relation to any other part of the instrument; it enters into the conditions of equilibrium between the forces organized under it, on which the unity, completeness and stability *of the whole* depend. No maxim was more firmly fixed in the minds of the statesmen who framed the Constitution than that the separation of the three prime functions of government, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial, was indispensable to the maintenance of constitutional liberty. I need not pause to explain or vindicate the doctrine. It is perfectly familiar to our thoughts. It is imbedded not merely in the National, but in all our State Constitutions. In our American political philosophy, it lies very near to the foundation of that part of the system which relates to the structure and organization of Governments. It involves essentially, not merely a classification of officers as in name executive, legislative and judicial, but a substantial mutual independence, grounded on a fundamental law, which fixes the boundaries between the departments exercising those functions respectively, and places them, when so fixed, beyond the separate control of either. It was on this original, unalterable, unassailable distribution of power among these departments, more than on anything else, that the framers of the system relied to secure at once the independent action of each in its proper sphere, and its subordination and restraint within the limits imposed on that action. From the nature of the case, the *prohibitions* of the Constitution on the Government which it organizes are addressed mainly to the law-making power, like the declarations of right in our State Constitutions; and, like them, are designed as safeguards against the provision of governmental power to purposes of oppression and injustice. They are the bulwarks set up against the overaction of the State, in the interest especially of *minorities*. Majorities, in a popular Government, have no occasion to invoke such protection, for they are, of course, satisfied with their own action. But civil liberty, constitutional liberty, can only be enjoyed where "irreversible guarantees" secure the rights of the citizen, as against the *power of the State*, wherever that power is lodged, and by whomsoever it may be wielded. A Government in which there are no restraints on the powers of majorities, though republican in form, and founded on universal suffrage, is as truly absolute as one in which there is no restraint on the power of a monarch. Clearly, that which the Convention of 1787 supposed it had framed was no such Government.

The limitations thus imposed on the law-making power are themselves laws, being portions of the fundamental law, and like all other laws, are made effective, in the determination of the rights and duties of citizens effected by them, by means of the Judiciary. This results from the very nature of judicial power, as well as from the express words of the Constitution providing for its exercise as already cited. A court, any court, when a case is legitimately before it, has no alternative but to pass upon the law on which the rights of the parties litigant depend. It must pass on its validity as a law, if the case brings that in question, on its meaning, and on its application to the case. If it is a law of Congress, it has no alternative but to affirm or deny the validity of the act, and to interpret and apply it. If it is a provision in the Constitution, it must interpret and apply that. If both are involved, that is, if the rights of the parties depend on the question whether Congress had authority under the Constitution to make the law, it has no choice but to meet that question; also, and in so doing, it must assume the supremacy of the Constitution, as the higher law of the case. If it is the court of last resort, its decision, one way or the other, is final, and its formal judgment is the law of that particular case, and in the end, through the acquiescence of inferior courts, or the exercise of the power of revision, it becomes the law for all similar cases, and so remains until the decision is reversed. There is no arresting this train of consequences, when once the right of the tribunal to take cognizance of the case is conceded. They flow from the very nature of judicial power. And this "judicial power," as we have seen, is expressly declared to extend "to all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States." It is available, therefore, to enforce the limitations imposed by the Constitution on the law-making power, to maintain against its possible encroachments the legitimate powers of its coördinate departments, and to protect any rights and interests established or recognized by the Constitution, against its possible mistakes, perversions or usurpations—that is, whenever "a case" of which it can take cognizance, involving such questions, is brought legitimately before it. As such, it is an indispensable part of that system in which the power to make laws is vested in one department, to interpret and apply them in another, and to execute them in another; each deriving its authority and receiving its boundaries from the original act of the people in ordaining, and its continuous assent in upholding, that fundamental law which neither is competent to change. And it is manifest that the concession to Congress, through whatever construction or contrivance, of the power to withdraw from the Supreme Court the cognizance of cases arising under its laws, would not merely render nugatory the positive words defining the extent of the judicial power, but would subvert the balance and change the character of the entire system. What the practical consequences of such a change would be is a theme I need not touch on, for I am arguing the question of construction merely, the question as to what was meant by the provisions we are considering. And we find that in adopting the construction which is proposed, we are called on to believe, not merely that the Convention which framed the Constitution was guilty of the absurdity of saying a thing in one sentence and unsaying it in the next; of setting the Judiciary to watch the legislative department, and clothing it with original powers by a positive grant for that express purpose, and in the next breath authorizing the Legislature to withdraw those powers whenever it should choose not to be watched; but that, after devoting the greater part of the many months during which it was in session to the elaboration of that admirable scheme of coworking and yet counteracting powers, which gives character, unity and effectiveness to the whole work, it did, with indifference, prepense and aforethought, deliberately destroy the equilibrium of forces so painfully and skillfully devised, and this, not by unequivocal phraseology, fitly and distinctly setting forth a purpose at once so strange and so important, not even with the expenditure of a single complete sentence devoted to the office, but by indirection, incidentally, by a single operative word, employed in a subordinate clause, in a paragraph containing merely accessory and auxiliary provisions. Such a construction as this will not stand the test of an appeal, either to the professional judgment of the Bar and the Bench, or to the common sense of the common people.

I have assumed, thus far, that the case is one of apparent contradiction—that is, that the construction which makes one clause neutralize the effect of another is the more natural and obvious. Even on that supposition, as we have seen, that interpretation is to be preferred, though less obvious, which will give a reasonable effect to all the language employed. In trying, by this test, the alternative construction, (for which the reader will please recur to my statement of the question as already given,) I begin with the assertion that only on a very superficial view of the case is it the less obvious and natural of the two. The exposition already given, perhaps, sufficiently suggests the grounds of this assertion. I will repeat only so far as to say that each numbered subdivision or paragraph of Article III. of the Constitution has its distinct subject matter; that the second of these, (section 2, paragraph 1,) is occupied with the grant of power to the Judiciary Department as a whole; that the third, (section 2, paragraph 2,) is occupied with the distribution merely of that power as between the highest and all inferior tribunals that may be created or authorized under section 1; that both from its own form and terms, and from its relation to the entire system contained in the Constitution, the paragraph defining the extent of the judicial power must be taken as an exposition of the controlling purpose of the Convention in regard to its subject matter, and as exhausting and disposing of that subject; that if the purpose existed to impose on that grant of power a limitation changing so vitally its character and its relations, it could not have failed to find direct and unequivocal expression in its proper immediate connection with the grant itself; and that to deduce such a purpose from a collateral clause in another paragraph, having a distinct subject matter of its own, and expressing a purpose which in its relations to the general subject must be considered as only subordinate and auxiliary, is in the highest degree illogical and absurd.

It remains now to show, positively, that the alternative construction of the words in question does give to them an effect which is not only reasonable, but full and sufficient. For this purpose, I will quote again the whole clause in which they occur: "In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact,"—this is the leading clause, expressing the general purpose—"with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make." This last is a qualifying clause, limiting the general purpose. What, then, is that general purpose? Clearly, it is not to confer jurisdiction in the cases named on the Supreme Court, for that had been already done by the joint effect of the two preceding paragraphs. It is, then, simply to make that jurisdiction appellate, "both as to law and fact." And the qualification following, whatever it is, fastens itself on the ideas contained in that one phrase, "appellate," "both as to law and fact," and on nothing else. What, then, does the leading and operative clause of itself import, and what effect on that meaning has the qualifying clause?

Plainly, the grant of appellate jurisdiction, in general terms, would give the power of revision to the fullest extent in which it can attach itself in the well understood relation which a higher court sustains to a lower. It would apply itself, without special words, to that effect, both to matters of law and to matters of fact. (Recurring to the proceedings of the Federal Convention, we find that the words "both as to law and fact," were added, not to enlarge the meaning, but from abundant caution, after the clause in which they occur had been reported from the Committee of Detail. See Madison Papers, pp. 1,238, 1,438. The form in which the clause was adopted, was, "In all the other cases before mentioned, it shall be appellate, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, &c.;" a striking confirmation of the correctness of the analysis above given.) It would extend to all courts, State as well as national, in which "cases" of the nature specified might be tried, and to all proceedings in those courts, of whatever form or nature, whether civil or criminal, common law, equity or admiralty. It was a various and comprehensive power, involving in its execution a great amount of detail, which it would be needful to regulate by law, but for which it was not practicable to make provision by the Constitution. In some classes of the cases named it might be necessary to make the jurisdiction of the inferior courts concurrent with that of the State tribunals, in others to make it exclusive, and in others still, on familiar principles of public policy, in order to prevent the overloading of the higher courts with trivial cases, to leave the determination of the lower courts undisturbed, when the amount involved should fall below some reasonable minimum. It might be desirable to restrict the actual exercise of the revisory power as to matters of fact, though it was very necessary to have in the Constitution the authority for such exercise. This last was a very important consideration, for reasons which I must reluctantly omit, and by Gen. Hamilton in the *Federalist*, was given as a controlling reason for conferring on Congress the power to make exceptions. (See *Federalist*, No. 81, where the whole subject is fully discussed.) The whole subject of the organization, both of the Supreme Court and of inferior tribunals, had been left to the discretion of Congress; and to the same discretion the regulation of the revisory power of the highest tribunal, in all its details, including the mode, effect and limitations of its exercise, was intrusted by means of the qualifying clause now under consideration. The power thus given to Congress is a power to complete what the Constitution has designedly left incomplete, not to undo what it has positively done. So limited, it has still, as I have shown, ample subject matter whereon to operate, in the way both of exception and regulation; of exception, in restricting the full scope of the possible effects of the revisory power, "both as to law and fact," vested in the Supreme Court; and of regulation, in prescribing the rules, methods and proceedings needful in the judgment of Congress, not to defeat the exercise of that power of revision in any case where it is clearly vested as a part of the judicial power, but to give it complete effect and operation. It is, in short, only a particularly specified case of the general power and duty residing in Congress, "to make all laws necessary and proper *for carrying into execution*" any powers vested by the Constitution in its own or in any other department. It is an auxiliary, not a principal, power. Acting under it, Congress can touch a power granted to another department, only to make it effectual, not to make it ineffectual; only as recognizing and aiding it, not as denying and subverting it.

I conclude, then, that the true effect and meaning of the clause in question is, that in the cases named, and among them in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the Supreme Court has jurisdiction by way of appeal, and upon such appeal has full power of revision over the proceedings and determinations of the court below, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations, not inconsistent with other provisions of the Constitution, as Congress may prescribe.

J. G. E. L.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Ritualism—Mr. Trollope on American Politics—A Singular Case—Facts and Figures—The English Lower Classes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1868.

The Bishop of London advises Bishop Gray, of Cape Town, not to persist in consecrating a new Bishop of Natal. He doubts if the deposition of Bishop Colenso is legal or even canonical. It seems that it was intended to have the consecration, not at St. Helena, but in Scotland—a sort of Gretna-Green affair; but the Scottish Bishops were too cautious. It is now intended to have the ceremony performed in England: but there is no royal authority, and there can be no valid consecration without it. The Queen must command every Episcopal consecration. So my Lord of London begs my Lord of Cape Town to pause in his mad career and wait until Colenso is legally abolished.

RITUALISM.

The twelve days' pleadings in the St. Albans ritual case have come to an end, and the court will take its time before it decides whether lighted candles, incense, elevation and a mixed chalice are unlawful. But whatever the decision, the case will be appealed to the highest ecclesiastical authority in the realm—the Privy Council; for in the last resort ecclesiastical matters are not decided by ecclesiastics, but by lawyers. They may not be even Christians—but that does not matter, for they do not have to decide on what is of faith, but on acts of Parliament; and here comes in the whole difficulty. The High Church party will not allow that the Church of England was constituted a Protestant Church at the Reformation. They hold that it is essentially the same that it was for the 800 years during which it was in communion with the Papal See, and that the rites and ceremonies of the whole Catholic Church are lawful in the Church of England unless specially forbidden. It may be two or three years before this one case is decided on appeal. All this time the contest will go on. At the end, of two things, one: Either the law will be declared for the Ritualists, and a majority will embrace the high ceremonial, and the rest be driven into dissent, or Ritualism will be declared unlawful, and the Ritualists be driven over to Rome in a body instead of going over, as they now are, singly or in groups. In either case, England will be a few years hence substantially divided into two parties, Roman Catholic and Dissenting Protestant. A little further on one may foresee another and broader division.

The slow and irregular progress of the Reformation, or, as some persist in calling it, the deformation, in England, is often lost sight of, and is now the cause of much difficulty. Under Henry VIII., while the authority of Rome was denied, Roman doctrines were enforced by tremendous penalties, and people burnt as often for denying the Real Presence as for disputing the King's spiritual supremacy. Under Edward VI. the Prayer-Book became more and more Protestant; under Mary the Papal supremacy was again acknowledged. The Prayer-Book of Elizabeth was a compromise, and she was herself a High Ritualist. Now, after so many changes, it is hard to say what is the law. A strict interpretation of the Rubrics will banish hymns, organs, Christmas decorations, and other matters of custom. If Catholic usage is allowed to prevail, then England may adopt whatever exists in the Greek as well as Roman ritual. One party denies the authority of Parliament, another that of Convocation. The Bishops have no authority; each is independent in his own diocese. The Church is without a head, and, being so, is in danger of being without members. As a sensation journal says, "We have a magnificent spiritual army without generals."

MR. TROLLOPE ON AMERICAN POLITICS.

Mr. Anthony Trollope, who has established a magazine devoted to domestic novels and liberal politics, and who evidently means to get into Parliament, has just given a political lecture at the East End of London, in which he makes a high bid for the support of the ladies, who ought, he thinks, to make politics a study—one too much neglected in this country. As Mr. Trollope has been to America, he was able to communicate some pleasing accounts of political life in that remarkable country. He said that—

"In America, a friend of his, with a view of putting him on his guard against a certain individual, said, 'Beware of that man, he's a politician.' In the United States a politician was a man who jobbed in politics; and politics taken up as a trade, he might add, admitted of as gross dishonesty as horse-dealing. Politics should be a study, not a trade. In the States of America it was so commonly made a trade that the name politician had absolutely become infamous. It was so once with us. In the days of George II. few Englishmen engaged in politics without expecting to gain some money payment; and that arose from the fact that comparatively few men then handled politics at all. The greater the number of politicians the less the possibility of dishonesty."

But as there are three or four times, perhaps ten times as many politicians in America as in England, there should be ten times the honesty. I do not see that Mr. Trollope will make a very brilliant politician. He had better stick to his novels, which are always amusing, and some of which are very clever—the Irish ones particularly.

A CURIOUS CASE.

The Daily *Telegraph* of yesterday contained a very curious and characteristic story. Some months ago a young woman, named Matilda Griggs, walking in a field with her lover, was stabbed by him thirteen times, in a paroxysm of jealousy. Fainting from loss of blood she fell senseless on the grass, where the cold, which stanched her wounds, would have killed her, had not two calves come and laid down beside her, one on each side, and kept her warm. She was so low when found, that a magistrate took her testimony, but recovering, she was bound over in the sum of £40 to appear against the assassin. But she loved him, and ran away. He was convicted notwithstanding, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, and she, as soon as she returned to her home, was imprisoned for the £40. After several months' imprisonment, she applied to be released as a bankrupt, but the application was refused and she was sent back to prison. This morning's *Telegraph* contains the following letter:

SIR: Except in *Gil Blas*, I never read of anything Astræan on the earth so perfect as the story in your fourth article to-day.

I send you a check for the Chancellor. If 40, in legal terms, means 400, you must explain the further requirements to your impulsive public. I am, Sir, your faithful servant,

J. RUSKIN.

DENMARK HILL, S., Jan. 21, 1868.

Mr. Ruskin's check was for £40.

Under this is a letter from Mr. Brown, an ironmonger in Bond-street, well-known for his eccentric benevolence, also inclosing £40, saying:

"I send the means of release in the spirit of a happy father, and when I receive a parting kiss, and 'Good night, dad,' from my pets, I shall feel I have been enabled to bestow a similar blessing to-morrow upon the parents of poor Matilda. One feature in this hard case surprises me. Were there no lords of the creation among the assembly at the Chelmsford County Court possessing the compassionate feelings of the Essex calves—none to get up an instantaneous collection, headed by Mr. Big-wig?"

Other subscriptions follow.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The *Spectator*, the most Democratic of the high-class journals, is speculating on the means which may be necessary to make the Federal House of Representatives the governing power in America, as it ought to be, according to this journal, to make the nation supreme. It says:

"The Senate cannot be swamped by the admission of new States without its own consent. To subjugate the Supreme Court is easy, for the Court has no bayonets, and the founders left to the nation the power of remodeling its Constitution from time to time. To subjugate the President has been more difficult, but there is the Senate to help the Representative body, a right of passing acts over the President's head, and a Commander-in-Chief who is absolute with the army and is decidedly on the national side. The third power will be subjugated also, whenever the need arrives; but we would almost venture to predict that it will, of the three, prove the most resolute, the most dangerous, and the longest-winded antagonist. Its physical power perished when the South went down, but its moral power is still, we suspect, greater than that of the President and the Supreme Court combined; but if there is anything to be learned from the history of the United States in the last seven years, it is that under every free government, however delicately balanced and however carefully checked, the Commons will, in the long run, be admittedly supreme."

It struck me some time ago that the quickest and cheapest way to settle all political difficulties at Washington, would be to invite tenders from the writers of the *Spectator*, *Saturday Review*, &c., and give the contract to the lowest bidder. Any of them would do the job slick in no time. If they show less readiness in their own affairs, it is because English political, as well as other reformers, are *far-sighted*. They habitually look through telescopes. They can see the motes in their neighbors' eyes at immense distances.

STATISTICAL.

There comes over me at odd times the fearful apprehension that I do not give you sufficient statistics to make my letters interesting. I know the eager desire for facts and figures which makes the reports of the internal revenue, for example, such fascinating reading, and cause the abstracts of the census to be bound in green and gold and placed upon every centre table.

Here goes then for a few facts. The chance of being killed on a British railway is one in eight millions—but you can always buy an insurance ticket. In Java, 140 persons are eaten every year by tigers, and about 50 by crocodiles. A rather larger number are killed in London by cabs and omnibusses. Mr. Chawshay, an ironmaster in Wales, died recently, leaving his youngest son by will £7,000,000, say $35,000,000. A Quaker in Ireland, an excellent landlord and large manufacturer, owns fourteen townships. The number of persons of the upper and middle classes in the United Kingdom with independent incomes is said to be 2,759,000—dependent persons of the same classes, 3,859,000; the manual labor classes are about 23,000,000. The total annual income of all the people of the United Kingdom is estimated at £821,379,000, or £47,000,000 more than the whole national debt. This would be about £25 12s., say $128, a year for each person. That is what we should have over here, if it were fairly divided. As it is, one man gets the interest of several millions; great numbers have incomes of from five to a hundred thousand pounds a year; a much larger number from one to five thousand. When all these are deducted, you come down to a great mass of people who live somehow on from six to ten pounds a year. Paupers are kept for about six pounds; agricultural laborers about the same. The thieves, in prison, cost more, and live better. This applies especially to England. In Ireland, the scale of wages and subsistence is about a third lower.

THE LOWER CLASSES.

What a patient people to go on in this way from generation to generation without ever calling for a new deal! Nowhere are the poor so patient; nowhere is property so safe. A writer who has visited the starving shipwrights in the Isle of Dogs says:

"During the whole of my journey I did not come in contact with a glib, talkative man among the workmen. I met men of very different degrees of intelligence, and some much pleasanter to speak to than others; but not one arguing, wrangling person, and not one remark was made to me in any quarter that the most fastidious person could have taken offence at."

There are roughs in England, and regions in which a decently-dressed person may be assailed with very rough language, if he escapes a brickbat. There are parts of London which no prudent person would care to visit without two policemen—places from which male and female brigands dart out, and rob the passenger, often with violence, and then plunge into the realms of darkness, where the officers do not care to follow. But I must bear witness that the great bulk of the lower classes, poor, ignorant, drunken, as they may be, preserve still a remarkable decency of speech and behavior. There is almost no cursing and swearing in an English crowd. If you may see more drunkenness in a day in England than in years on the continent, you may also hear more swearing in half an hour in America than I have heard in years in England. If there was ever any such energy of expression, which Emerson or Parker—I forget which—called "the popular recognition of the Deity," in England as one hears even among boys in America, it has died out, and been forgotten.

And progress in many things here grows more rapid as intelligence extends, what may not be expected then from a really earnest movement by all parties to educate the entire nation?

MONADNOCK.

American Sentiment in Regard to the Alabama Question—Letter from Rev. Newman Hall.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR: A recent visit of three months to the United States, in the course of which I had many opportunities of conversing with American citizens of all classes, may be some apology for troubling you with my humble testimony as to the actual sentiments of Americans on the important subject so ably handled in your leading articles and in the letters of Lord Hobart and "Historicus."

Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase certainly gave me the impression that the demand to refer the recognition question involved more than Lord Hobart supposes. At the same time, I cannot imagine, from the tone of their conversation, that objection would be made to so fair a proposal as the reference of those acts of both Governments which bear on the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

But, whatever may be Mr. Seward's convictions on this subject, the great difficulty with the American nation is not the recognition of belligerency, but the unsatisfied claims for compensation on account of the depredations of the *Alabama*. If these claims were fairly considered, no other question would present any serious difficulty. There is, undoubtedly, a very strong anti-British party in America. The South cordially hate us. Their Democratic allies in the North share in the sentiment. The Irish, all of them Democrats, inflame this enmity to the utmost, and give their support to those leaders who are most notorious for their anti-British tendencies. Some speculators would be glad of a war in the hope of gain, some politicians from selfish ambition; but the great mass of the intelligent, commercial and religious classes are true friends of Great Britain. Eminent merchants, who mainly supplied the treasury of the Government during the war, the leading clergy and men of learning, philanthropists, and others possessing considerable moral influence with the multitude, the Christian Churches, and that portion of society generally which constitutes the true strength of America, earnestly love the old country, and deeply deplore the existence of any "root of bitterness." Such is the question of the *Alabama*, on which I never heard the least difference of opinion. I did not meet an individual of any rank or party who does not consider us guilty of a grievous wrong, which must be fairly adjudged with a view to redress if there is to be true and lasting concord between us. While this is unsettled there is a powerful bond of union between parties otherwise at variance as regard ourselves. Remove this and the mass of Americans would waive all other supposed grievances, the recognition included. The party hopelessly hostile would then lose that battle-cry to which all parties feel now compelled to respond; while our true friends, satisfied on this point, would turn round on their political opponents, between whom and themselves there would no longer be any element of agreement.

I venture to suggest whether, without waiting for the results of diplomacy, without even the appearance of yielding to a demand, however fair, and as an act of Sovereignty worthy the honor of a great nation, our own lawyers might not be consulted in reference to the *Alabama* as a separate question; and whether, without prejudice to any reference on matters disputed between the two Governments, we might not, supposing our lawyers decided that we were in fault, at once pay the damages demanded. The cost would be trifling compared with that of the Abyssinian war, inappreciable compared with what might be the result of a war which "Historicus" justly considers "would be the greatest calamity which can befall, not only either nation, but the whole of mankind." Sure I am that if this were done the Anti-British party in America would become powerless, that all other diplomatic controversies would interest merely the readers of blue-books, and that the great heart of America would once more beat in harmony with that of the mother country. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

NEWMAN HALL.

No. 28 New Finchley Road, Hampstead, N. W., Jan. 22.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Kerveguen Scandal—The Elections—The Emperor Maximilian—Artistic Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1868.

Your readers, no doubt, remember the Kervéguen scandal. It would now appear from a letter which M. de Kerveguen has published in the *Gazette de France* that the "honorable" Deputy is really getting up a case against the journals implicated in the charges made by him in the Legislative Body. After complaining of the bad taste of the *Siecle* and *Opinion Nationale*, in commenting upon the case before the jury had come to any decision upon it, he says, "I might for my only reply point to the propositions which I have had the honor of laying before the jury, but I shall for the moment content myself with saying that in the first place I have strongly maintained the right which I had in my quality of deputy of acting as I did, and, secondly, I have produced facts and testimony which will enable the gentlemen appointed to investigate the case to discover the truth." Whatever may be thought of the indiscretion of a person in M. de Kerveguen's position, hazarding his reputation on such charges, and the folly of persevering in them after the official contradiction given to the principal one by the Prussian Government, we cannot but appreciate the smartness of the journal in which they originated, and which made of the honorable deputy a commercial instrument. Since the matter was brought before the Legislative Body, the circulation of the *Finance*, previously very small, has increased by nearly 50,000 in France alone, to say nothing of the large number of additional subscribers which it has received in Belgium. Among the Ultra-montanists it has almost become a point of orthodoxy to take and support this lying little sheet, and there is scarcely a reading-room in Paris, Brussels, or any of the provincial towns of France or Belgium, in which it is not to be found. These facts may be accepted as an additional evidence of the perfection of organization to which the clerical party are attaining.

THE ELECTIONS.

In a recent letter I mentioned that the Government had abandoned all idea of a dissolution of the Chamber for the present year, fearing the unfavorable effect of the Army bill upon the rural constituencies. If we are to believe the *Bulletin International*, it has revised its determination in this regard, and the general elections will take place in June next. I am inclined to doubt the correctness of this announcement. I do not see what the Government has to gain by risking a dissolution for the present. It certainly cannot hope to increase its majority in the Chamber in the face of the discontentment which the Army bill has created, and which all the efforts of the clergy will not succeed in neutralizing. A dissolution would, on the contrary, give the opposition a chance of strengthening its ranks, as the result of the two recent elections proves. It is obvious that the Government is not prepared to incur such a risk as this, unless indeed that having succeeded in securing the passage of the Army bill, it is prepared to undertake an entire change in its foreign and domestic policy.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.

You have received before this through the regular channels a full account of the obsequies of the late Mexican Emperor. It seems that, notwithstanding the imposing character of the solemnities, but very little feeling was excited by them among the spectators. On the contrary, if we are to credit the statements which reach us, a marked indifference was the prevailing sentiment among the assembled crowd. What a lesson this is for ambitious princes! There was no member of the royal family of Austria who was so popular as was the late Archduke before his departure for Mexico. That feeling must have been entirely altered by his acceptance of the *rôle* assigned to him by Napoleon and by his conduct while in that country to have thus changed the feelings entertained toward him. In this public opinion is just. The misfortune is that it does not more frequently show itself thus impartial.

I see it stated that the private correspondence of Maximilian has been collected, and will shortly be published in Vienna. It will be remembered that before he was shot he gave into the hands of the Secretary of the Belgian Legation a quantity of private papers, with directions that they should be placed in the hands of his family. These are the letters, I presume, which are now about to be given to the world. The collection will be of great interest if it is given entire. This, however, can hardly be expected, considering the friendly personal relations which now exist between Francis Joseph and Napoleon. There is too much to compromise the latter in the correspondence for it not to have been subjected to a careful weeding before it was placed in the hands of the editor.

SALES OF PRIVATE GALLERIES.

Several fine private collections of paintings and statuary are being dispersed this year, and it is to be hoped that American connoisseurs will profit by the opportunity thus afforded. You saw, no doubt, from the French papers, the large amount which the pictures of Khalil-Bey brought under the hammer. In the beginning of February a selection from another valuable collection—that of M. Lopez Cepero, whose name figures in all the Seville guide books, will also be disposed of at the Salle Drouot. The Duc d'Aumale has purchased, for 700,000 francs, the collection of the Marquis de Maison, which had been previously announced for sale by auction.

The Accounts of the Late Chamberlain of Troy.

From the Troy Times, Feb. 7.

Messrs. Stone and Sims, employed by the city to investigate the accounts of the late Chamberlain, J. M. Brewer, have about concluded their labors, and, with Mr. Brewer, have united upon a sum which will cover the entire deficiency in the office under Mr. Brewer's administration. This amount, independent of the interest account, which was about $19,000, has been determined to be in the neighborhood of $11,000, although there is a small deduction still to be made in Mr. Brewer's favor. We further understand that the late Chamberlain is prepared to make this amount good to the city, or whatever sum the accountants, with J. P. Alberston, President of the Mutual National Bank, may fix upon as the amount of the "errors" which have been discovered in his books. The deficiency is all embraced in one department of the city finances, that of refunded taxes. Otherwise the books are believed to be correct. While Mr. Brewer stands ready, as we have said, to make good the amount determined to be due the city in the item of refunded taxes, we do not learn that he expressed any intention to make restitution in the matter of the interest money which he had drawn upon the deposits of the city. Some good lawyers argue that he was legally entitled to his per centage, but others equally well posted in ethics, hold to a contrary opinion. We believe the Common Council has ordered the bonds of Mr. Brewer to be prosecuted for the recovery of the interest money, and when the trial comes off we shall know all about it.

THE NEW-ULM MURDERS.

One of the Accused Sentenced to be Hanged in April—His Address to the Court.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Pioneer.

ST. PETER, Minn., Saturday, Feb. 1, 1868.

As I informed you in my last, Gutt, the New-Ulm murderer, was found guilty on the coming in of Court this morning. On motion of the counsel the other New-Ulm cases were continued until the next regular term of the District Court. The witnesses were all recognized for their appearance and the bail of defendants increased to $4,000 in some instances. One of the defendants who was present at the opening of the Court excused himself, and Metichor Rothe adjourned without delay to parts unknown.

In the afternoon Gutt was brought in for sentence. He was asked by the Court why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him, and, through an interpreter, made a statement to the Court as follows:

SPEECH OF GUTT.

"I am innocent and wrongfully convicted. I did it because a man came to me and told me they were half-breeds who had killed Spinner, and I thought it was right and my duty to revenge my friend. I could not tell who they were (Liscomb and Campbell) as they were covered with dirt and blood. It is false that I went into the jail and stabbed a man in the breast. The man was dead when I came there. After a while I got excited and mad, and hardly knew what I did. Four men took hold of me and took me down the street to Hick's and left me there. I then went to Soudenslager's, where a sergeant of my company washed my hands and asked me what I had done. I told him I had killed two Indians, and that I thought I was right. The sergeant told me I had got into trouble. The reason I ran away was because —— had told me the next morning that the two men were white men, and that I had better run away. I would not have went off even for this, but was afraid of being court-martialed. I have a quick, violent temper, and uncontrolable, and would kill any person who insults me. It is preceded by headache, and gets me beside myself; for this I have often been punished, not knowing what has happened. I once nearly killed my mother, and was put in prison for it, in the old country, not that I wanted to, but because I could not control my passion. I think the Insane Asylum would have been the best place for me. I have been afflicted thus from four years of age. The misfortune of my life is for being punished for it at school, and in manufactories, where I have been. I wish some one would write to my home and inquire as to these facts. I have been in the Italian army, where I was wounded. My cousin furnished money and sent me to America. I am the only son. I was rejected from College because I stabbed my mother. The bad temper of mine is the reason."

Having concluded his remarks, which were delivered under considerable excitement, the Court proceeded to pass sentence, during which the prisoner shed tears evincing much grief.

SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

"You have been indicted by a grand jury and tried by a jury of your peers by whom you have been found guilty, and now the only duty of the Court is to sentence you. There is but one sentence for the offence of which you have been convicted—that is death. If there has been any mistakes or errors in your conviction, steps will be taken to correct them. Your counsel will do as they have hitherto done everything in this particular they can. The sentence of the Court is that you be taken hence to the common jail, and there confined until Friday, the 3d day of April next, then that you be taken thence to the place of execution, and that there you be hanged by the neck until dead, and this between the hours of 10 in the forenoon and 2 in the afternoon of that day, and may God pardon you if guilty."

J. Ad. Rozier and the National Democratic Executive Committee.

From the New Orleans Times, Jan. 28.

At a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, in New-York, on the 12th of April, 1867, J. Ad. Rozier, Esq., was unanimously elected a member of the National Democratic Committee, for the State of Louisiana. The appointment was by him cheerfully accepted. He has just been officially notified that this Committee will hold a meeting on the 22d day of February, 1868, at Washington, D. C., for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next National Democratic Convention, and for the transaction of such other business as will properly come before the Committee. Mr. Rozier greatly regrets that it is out of his power to attend, and has so informed the Committee. The following is his letter:

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 27, 1868.

Frederick C. Prince, Esq., Secretary National Democratic Committee, Boston:

MY DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 28th of December, 1867, mailed at Boston on the 18th inst., has been received. I deeply regret that it is out of my power to attend the meeting of the National Democratic Committee, to be held on the 22d day of February next. It is a sore disappointment for me. I should be happy to be personally present, standing side by side with the illustrious and unterrified Democrats, members of the Committee, aiding them in the maintenance of the true principles on which our American constitutional form of government is founded, and in repelling the assaults of Radicalism, whose battle-ax is now striking at the doors of the citadel of American liberty!

In my heart are embedded the following sentiments: Political bigotry discountenanced; subordination of military to civil; judiciary elevated; Congress the creature and the Constitution the creator; the Constitution a law for rulers and the people; supremacy of the laws of peace; the powers of the Government resting alone upon express written consent; the support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration of our domestic concerns.

The reverse of this picture are the glaring usurpations of the present Congress and violations of the Constitution. Their shallow plea of necessity begets another superior necessity—that is to say, the people electing a succeeding Congress that will act as a creature of the Constitution, and not as the creator of new-fangled constitutions!

God speed you in the noble work! The Democratic Party is the only organization that can restore the good old times and form a more perfect Union, promote the general welfare.

Very respectfully yours, J. AD. ROZIER.

Sale of a Trotting Horse in Chicago.

From the Chicago Times, Feb. 6.

The celebrated trotting stallion *Bashaw, Jr.*, whose record throughout the West as a "footer and stayer," is unequaled, was yesterday purchased by Mr. A. F. Fawcett, from his owner, David Kelly. In the course of a conversation relative to the merits of the horse, a proposition to buy was made by Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. Kelley was requested to name his price. In a jocular manner he agreed to sell the horse at $14 50 per pound. Mr. Fawcett immediately accepted the proffer, the horse was weighed on the stock-yard scales, and lifted the weights at 1,040 pounds. The amount thus given for the horse is $15,080.

The Arrest of a Treasury Officer in Louisville on a Charge of Embezzlement.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Courier*, of the 5th inst., gives the following particulars of the recent arrest of Mr. Joseph Bloomgart in that city:

"Mr. Bloomgart was an assistant teller in the United States Depository, (in the Custom-house,) his duty being to count, label and keep record of fractional currency. No man in the city stood higher than he in the estimation of his employers, fellow-officers and acquaintances generally, and yet it seems that for some months past he has been systematically purloining sums of money from $50 to $500 at a time, until his embezzlements have amounted to over $12,000. Some ten days ago three packages or boxes of fractional currency, purporting to contain in all $13,000, were sent to the Adams Express office from the Custom-house, directed to the Treasury Department at Washington. Due time having elapsed, and no acknowledgment of the receipt of the money here, Mr. Hervey, the teller, inquired at the office about the matter, and was informed that Mr. Bloomgart had called and directed that the packages be retained until further orders. On examination of one of the boxes, which from its size Mr. Hervey knew could not contain over $3,000, and was originally marked $3,000, he discovered the mark had been altered to $5,000. This was so suspicious that Mr. Hervey had the boxes withdrawn from the express office and returned to the Custom-house. An examination of the boxes discovered a deficit of $8,000. Instead of there being $13,000, there was but $5,000. Mr. Bloomgart was called upon for an explanation. Without falsification, he made a clean breast of the whole thing—acknowledged that he had purloined the $8,000, and that this was not the first time he had sinned in this way. He said that he had commenced abstracting currency some five months since; had kept a strict account of every cent, hoping and believing something would turn up by which he could replace the money, until the whole amounted to $12,200.

"Mr. Bloomgart has given a written statement or confession of the whole matter, in which he asseverates that he has not a dollar of the money now in his possession; that it is all gone, and nothing left to show for it. He invested it all in lottery tickets."

Judge Busteed's Recovery—He is Able to Hold Court.

Judge Busteed, of the United States District Court, had so far recovered as to be able to hold Court in the Battle House at Mobile, on the 11th inst. The Court was opened in the United States Court-room, but on account of the inability of the Judge to attend there it was adjourned to the Battle House. The Mobile *Times* says:

"The Judge entered the room, supported by Gen. Byron Pierce and Capt. Godfrey, and walked with great difficulty on one leg. He looked remarkably well, taking into consideration the fact of his long confinement to his room, and sufferings from his wounds. We noticed a great change in the Judge's naturally strong and commanding voice, which was wont to ring through the hall of the United States District Court, it being on this occasion weak and tremulous. The scene was quite an effecting one, and much sympathy was manifested by those present for the distinguished Judge, who has won the respect and esteem of the community by his able and fearless defence of the right. After the adjournment of the court, the Grand Jury, members of the Bar and others crowded round the Judge and expressed their congratulations at his escape from death at the hands of an assassin.

"The Grand Jury came in and delivered their report, in the course of which they said:

"'The Grand Jury, in closing their labors after a service prolonged beyond the usual period, in consequence of an attempt upon the life of the Judge of this Court, desire to express their indignation and abhorrence of the outrage, and also their thankfulness that by the merciful interposition of Providence a great crime has failed of consummation. The jurors also wish to render their acknowledgments for the uniform courtesy which has marked the official intercourse of the Judge with the jury during the performance of their duties.'

"Judge Busteed, in reply, complimented them upon the manner in which they had discharged their duty, and added:

"'I thank you also, gentlemen, for the very kind sympathy you express for me personally. The event which has elicited this part of your presentment should inspire all men, and especially the person most related to it, with an abiding trust in that Good Providence which numbers the hairs of our heads, and without whose notice not even a sparrow falls to the ground.'"

QUICKSILVER.—The mines that are now being worked for this metal in California consist of the New-Idria, New-Almaden, San Juan Beautista, or Chapman, the Reddington, and the mines of Pope Valley, producing a total of a little more than 50,000 flasks annually, distributed nearly as follows: The New-Almaden, 2,500 flasks monthly; the New-Idria, Chapman and Reddington, each nearly 1,000 flasks monthly; the Pope Valley mines have not yet actually produced any metal, though reduction works on a small scale have been erected and a considerable quantity of ore has been extracted. The percentage of metal obtained from the ore raised at these several mines varies from 10 to 13 per cent. It occurs in large bodies, and as good facilities exist at most of these places for its reduction, the business might, with slight increase of working force, be greatly extended, could a market be obtained at present prices for the increased production.

EX-GOV. AIKEN.—The Charleston (S. C.) *News*, referring to a paragraph going the rounds of the papers stating that this once wealthy citizen of South Carolina is now very poor, remarks: "Mr. Aiken, before the war, was worth about a million and a half of dollars. He owned about 1,000 slaves, and his rice crop was sold for from $100,000 to $120,000. Last year Mr. Aiken planted but a small portion of his tract, but he has lost none of his landed property, and his real estate in this city alone would realize a fortune. If Mr. Aiken is poor, A. T. Stewart is not rich."

GENERAL ITEMS.

Near Carlinville, Ill., a few days ago, Mrs. Dorlesky Sherman was killed by her accepted lover, William Sherman, as he claims by accident. The lady had successively married and become the widow of two of young Sherman's elder brothers, and was soon to wed a third time, much against the wishes of her brother, Gideon Loper. On the day referred to she was taking a ride with her children and intended husband, when they met Loper with a loaded wagon. The vehicles came in collision by some means, and Sherman immediately drew a pistol and Loper struck him with a billet of wood. The pistol was discharged two or three times without effect upon the intended victim, whose horses had taken him beyond range; but the last shot, in some unexplained manner, was directed at the heart of the lady, and caused her death in a few minutes. Sherman was held for trial on charge of murder.

The Decatur (Ala.) *Republican* pronounces the reports of extreme destitution in that State untrue. It says: "We believe we are as well posted in regard to the condition of North Alabama as any one can be; we have taken special pains to find out the condition of the supplies, and the answer is uniformly that the harvests have been abundant; that they all have enough to eat; but that money is scarce, for the reason that they cannot get anything for their cotton and corn. Corn is selling here at fifty cents per bushel, and no buyers at that. We believe that the people are better supplied in North Alabama this year with provisions than they have been for many years. Living is one-third cheaper here than it is in any State North; then why talk of destitution?"

When Gen. Jeff. Thompson was in Boston last Summer, soliciting the coöperation of the solid men of the Hub in his commercial enterprise, he was introduced by his name and military title to a venerable merchant on Central Wharf. "Happy to see you, Sir," said the old merchant; "I am proud to meet a gentleman who took so prominent a part in putting down the rebellion! Take a seat, Sir!" The gentleman introducing the General corrected the slight misapprehension of the old merchant. "All the same," was the response; "I am happy to see you, any way; take a seat, take a seat, Sir."

Some of the colored residents of Detroit gave a complimentary dinner to Frederick Douglass on Sunday. In response to a toast in his honor, he said the cause owed him nothing; he owed it everything. It found him a slave, working around the docks at New-Bedford. It had made him free, and had raised him from social degradation to respectability and honor. He had lived to see great things; he had lived to see his people free; and he counseled his listeners to prepare themselves for the responsibilities of the present and the future.

There are twenty-seven soldiers in the House of Iowa, and all the officers, from Speaker to door-keeper inclusive, with one exception, are also soldiers. These thirty-four soldiers, with three exceptions are radical Republicans. The door-keeper of the Senate and all the paper-folders of both Senate and House are soldiers, who, with one exception, have either lost a limb or been otherwise maimed in the service.

The Mayor of St. Louis has vetoed an ordinance repealing the Sunday law, but in his message to the Council says: "In regard to the playing of billiards, if your honorable Board will pass an ordinance authorizing the same, I will approve it. The game of billiards is conducted inside of doors, and is not offensive to the passers by, unless they choose to enter and witness the game; besides, no one can be disturbed, excepting by his own acts."

The New-Orleans *Times* learns that the receiver of the First National Bank of that city, which is now in liquidation, has realized from the assets an amount which would enable him to declare a dividend in favor of the depositors of fifty-six dollars on the hundred, and there are hopes that a large portion of the remainder of the liabilities to depositors will be discharged.

The baggage of Ole Bull, including his favorite violin, was seized in Chicago, on Monday, under an attachment taken out by the Young Men's Library Association. They claim that he had engaged their hall for his concerts, and afterward violated his agreement by playing in another place.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says: "Jacob Thompson, one of the distinguished American exiles abroad, recently received a remittance of $80,000 in gold—the proceeds of a sale of his lands lying along the Mississippi River. Before the war he was the richest man in Mississippi—his wealth being over $1,000,000."

The Mobile *Advertiser & Register* and the *Times* have been consolidated under the name of the Mobile *Register*, Col. John Forsyth assuming the editorial management.

An enthusiastic hatter in Alexandria, Va., has sent to Robert E. Lee, "the most magnificent hat ever seen in Virginia—a broad-brimmed, high-crowned felt, elegantly trimmed."

President Paul A. Chadbourne, of the Wisconsin State University, delivered the annual address before the Historical Society of that State, in Madison, on the 30th ult.

William Woodman, Esq., President of the Strafford National Bank, at Dover, N. H., and thought to be the oldest bank President in New England, died on the 30th ult.

The New-Orleans school authorities have decided to exclude instruction in French from the public schools on account of a want of funds.

The Mercantile Library of Leavenworth, Kansas, lost its library by a recent fire. It was insured for $2,000 in the Phœnix, of New-York.

Mrs. Mary Bogardus, the last of the Revolutionary prisoners of Onondaga, died in De Witt on Sunday, in the 92d year of her age.

The Wisconsin Senate has passed a bill forbidding the locking of railroad cars while in motion, and the use of kerosene lamps for lighting cars.

The reward recently offered by the Shawmut National Bank, of Boston, for the apprehension of B. T. Henry, late teller, is withdrawn.

There were 3,895,000 bushels of grain, and 32,805 barrels of flour, in Chicago elevators and warehouses on the 5th inst.

The Alumni of Yale residing in Philadelphia have formed an association, with Hon. Wm. Strong as President.

Honolulu has a gymnasium.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 9, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Count VON BISMARCK has obtained a leave of absence from his post as Prime Minister of the North German Confederation. He will devote several months to European travel, for the benefit of his health.

Young ITURBIDE, the heir of the late MAXIMILIAN, has enlisted in the Papal Zouaves.

The Fenian, Capt. MACKAY has been arrested in Cork. A desperate attempt to rescue him from the police failed.

A new Cabinet has been formed in Greece, with BULGARIS as President and Minister of the Interior.

CONGRESS.

There was no session of the Senate yesterday, and it being general debating day in the House, no business of importance was transacted. In Committee of the Whole Mr. HUNTER spoke regarding the finances, declaring it to be his belief that if successful in the coming election, the Democratic Party would favor repudiation. Mr. STEVENS, of New-Hampshire, delivered a political speech, and Mr. CLARK, of Ohio, spoke on the subject of National banks.

GENERAL.

In the National Commercial Convention in session in Boston, Mr. HIRAM WALBRIDGE yesterday offered resolutions declaring it to be the duty of Congress to encourage all projects for opening means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The report of the Committee on Currency and Finance (published in the TIMES of yesterday) was discussed, and after slight alterations, unanimously adopted. Three cheers were then given for "the national honor." An address was made by the President, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

The corporation of Brown University, on Friday, elected Rev. ALEXIS CASWELL, D.D., LL.D., to succeed Rev. Dr. SEARS as President of the College. The Providence *Press* says that for half a century Dr. CASWELL has been identified with Brown University, of which institution he is a graduate, and where, for a long period, he was Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. He is now President of the Baptist Missionary Union. Prof. CHACE has been appointed Professor of moral and intellectual philosophy.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday a resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary to notify absent members that their presence was required, to take action upon the amended Constitution, and also for consultation regarding the manner in which it shall be submitted to the people.

Bishop WILLIAMS, of the Catholic diocese of Massachusetts, has declined to allow the Catholic clergy in Worcester, to say High Requiem Masses for the repose of the souls of ALLEN, LARKIN, and O'BRIEN.

Mr. DICKENS will give one reading at Hartford, Conn., on the 18th inst. Yesterday the sale of tickets was commenced, and in less than an hour the whole number was disposed of. He is to read in Allyn Hall, which will seat 1,450 persons.

Some persons effected an entrance into the Post-office at Columbus, Indiana, on the night of the 6th inst., and completely cleared it out, taking such letters and valuables as could be found.

The argument on the motion in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company cases, to remove the actions from the Supreme Court of this State to the United States Circuit, was concluded yesterday, Mr. EVARTS making the closing speech. This motion has occupied the attention of the Court three full days. Mr. JOHN K. PORTER, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and Mr. JOHN E. BURRILL have been heard at length for the plaintiffs, FISK, BELDEN, HATCH & Co., in opposition to the motion, and Mr. WM. FULLERTON, Mr. EVARTS and Mr. TRACY have made elaborate arguments in support of the motion to transfer the causes to the Federal Court. Judge CARDOZA took the papers and reserved his decision.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday directed the Committee on Railroads to ascertain whether the ordinance forbidding the sprinkling of salt on the railroad tracks has not been violated. Resolutions to pave various streets with Nicolson pavement, and urging Congress to make an appropriation for the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate, were concurred in.

In the matter of Chatfield Hardaway *vs.* The Hardaway Bolt Company, &c., the Supreme Court has ordered a peremptory *mandamus*.

The Question of House Rents.

Tradition has taken so firm a hold upon the people of Manhattan that they are reluctant to relinquish the time-honored custom of the annual May migration. This custom has not a single reason in its support, while there are a score of arguments that might be urged against it. Accepting the case as we find it, however, we have a word of caution for that numerous class who are not the fortunate possessors in fee of their domiciles, and who are now beginning to feel anxious about their homes after the expiration of their present leases. To all such we say with emphasis: "Do not be in a hurry to renew the old lease or to make a new one at present rates."

There are various reasons for a decrease in rentals. Saying nothing of the sluggishness of trade, which always results in an enforced economy in the direction of house-hire, we merely call attention to the fact that the number of dwellings erected in this City, as well as in Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Hoboken and the various suburban towns, during 1867, was vastly in excess of any preceding year. In this City alone, says the report of the Superintendent of Buildings, not less than 1,000 dwellings were made ready for occupants. The supply of houses is therefore fully equal to the demand, and the fact is well understood by landlords and their agents, who, nevertheless, are busy in devising the means of keeping up the rents to the maximum of last year. The principal method adopted by the house-owning class is to frighten tenants into a precipitate closing of leases, by assuring them of the scarcity of houses and the unparalleled number of applicants. To so great an extent last year were the fears of tenants played upon, that a panic supervened soon after the opening of the rental season, and timid, over-eager people secured the leases of a class of houses in February at $1,200 and $1,500, some of which were tenantless in April at $900 and $1,000.

That the short-sighted policy which obtained last year will be persisted in at this season by landlords and house-agents there are abundant indications. Upon the plea of the extravagant rates of taxation a large number of the principal real-estate holders of the City have organized an association for mutual protection, holding regular meetings, determining the rentals, and agreeing upon a certain line of policy which shall tend to keep up prices. We beg these gentlemen to place some limit upon their desires in this respect, or they will materially retard the growth and advancement of the best interests of the City, bringing corresponding misfortune upon themselves. Each year the high rents drive from New-York a class of her population which she cannot afford to lose—that class who refuse to live in crowded tenements and who are not able to pay for entire houses. This exodus increases in volume year by year, and in just that ratio is the City the loser of an important element of her well-being.

Railroad Disasters and Railroad Reform.

The supposed order attributed to Commodore VANDERBILT to paint the brass work of the Central Railroad engines black, so that the time of engineers, now consumed in polishing the exterior, may be devoted to the running works, gives us some hope that the whole of the interior construction of all the running machinery of this road, including cars for passengers, may be arranged on a basis looking to strength and safety rather than show. The fear expressed in the papers of Saturday that PERRY STANNARD, of Marlborough, Mass., may have been one of the unrecognized victims of the Angola disaster, revives the feeling of horror which that accident occasioned, and calls upon the Press for a full exposure of its causes; the more so as the Coroner's jury and the papers of the locality where it occurred have failed to present them to the public.

What are the real objections to passenger cars as they are at present constructed? The frame is weak; their seats, held only by screws to the floor, are capable of being broken off by a sudden and severe jar; their stoves are flimsy in material and but slightly secured in their places; their lamps are poorly made and are filled with a highly inflammable material, which, in case of accident, is scattered over the interior surface of the car and over passengers; and the cars are too long, especially the new ones on the Erie road, to be framed securely. This catalogue of errors in construction must be accepted as accurate, and, consequently, the cars must be regarded, in case of accident, as painted sepulchres, "which are beautiful outwardly, but within are full of dead men's bones."

The remedy for these extraordinary errors should engage universal attention. No improvement of modern times enters so fully into all our operations, whether of commerce, travel or intercourse, as the railroad, and it is destined to effect changes still more complete than those already secured. It affects nearly all the relations between man and man, and should be regarded—so general is its use—as the subject of legislative regulation, certainly so far as the safety of passengers is concerned. But nothing has been done by those intrusted with the direction of public affairs, and the matter has been left wholly to the cupidity of managers who prefer a cheap to a safe car. That public opinion and the verdicts of juries are our only reliance for safety must be certain from the complexion of our Legislative bodies. That of this City is engaged mainly in stealing. At Albany schemes for dividing among the friends of members—if not the members themselves—what remains in thickly settled cities of room for new and profitable railroad grants, exclude from attention the whole range of those legislative duties which comprise the public good. And at Washington the main object of legislation seems to be to discover in what manner the blessings of our Government may be extended over a people who, to say the least of them, have never in their legislative assemblies, and never in their municipal bodies, with the exception, perhaps, of New-Orleans, been suspected of acting for the mere individual advantage of the legislative or municipal body. We cannot, therefore, look to these sources for remedies, and they must be obtained from others, for it is out of the question to submit to being burnt up in a passenger car, beyond any possible means of identification, when it is easy to construct cars so that they may be relied upon in the critical moment of a severe accident.

The movement of Commodore VANDERBILT, if he has done what the Press attributes to him, is in the right direction. The gaudy trappings that attract the eye, but confer no strength, are to be abandoned for what will promote actual safety. The first thing to be done is to have the frame, if the car is to be of wood, so strong—bottom, top and sides—as that it will not split open and go to pieces in case of even a severe blow, and so that the end of an axle, if the axle break, shall not, as it frequently does, tear open the bottom from front to rear, and commit havoc among the passengers. Such framing is impossible, or is not accomplished, in constructing the beautiful carriages which have a double roof. On the contrary, for the want of framing timbers extending over the top and binding the car well together, those of this kind are too weak to stand the effects of a collision. Sheet iron cars may be made that would be safer than others, but for the present it may be necessary to make them of wood; and when framed with a view to stand, it may, perhaps, be sufficient, although the splinters which are thrown off at the time of a collision make wood more dangerous than iron well bolted. The frame being strong, a stove made of boiler iron and fastened with bolts to the bottom and top of the car, (the pipe to be of the same material,) would prevent the displacement of the stoves, even if the car were overturned, and the fire, if of coal, might be held in its place by a grating above it as well as below; but a plan for heating with hot water, to be applied so that it would reach the feet might be devised, equally safe as would be such a stove. Inflammable oils for lighting must be dispensed with, as we are warned by the effects of a late accident, occurring in a house, the details of which we published a few days ago from a Chattanooga paper. Two ladies, whose clothing was of cotton, caught fire from the careless use of inflammable oil which they were pouring over the embers of wood fire, and this oil being scattered over them, they were both burnt so that their lives could not be saved; and as cotton is a universal article of dress in this country for some portion of the clothing, the fact should be considered in heating and lighting cars in which women travel. A brilliant light in cars is not necessary, and it may be secured of sufficient intensity and with absolute safety, if supplied as our carriages are with candles, firmly fixed in what are called lamps securely fastened; but sperm or lard oil burnt in lamps, such as the conductors carry, and fastened so that they might be unshipped and used in case of accident, would be safe if proper attention were made to their manufacture and the mode of fastening them.

But above all the seats of passengers should be made so secure that they will remain in their place when the danger arrives, which they seldom do. They should be bolted into the strong frame alluded to, so that passengers may have something to seize and hold by, instead of being projected to the front of the cars—passengers and seats, with stoves and lamps, their contents emptied, occupying it in a confused and mangled mass, ready for quick destruction. We throw out these hints in order that railroad managers and the public may provide remedies for accidents that now fill the mind with horror; as their repetition may be regarded as probable if the folly of building cars to suit the eye is persisted in, to the utter disregard of those qualities of strength which will secure as much safety as their construction permits.

Popular Education in England.

Although Lord STANLEY, in his recent speech at Bristol, did not hold out any prospect of immediate action by Government in the matter of popular education, it is easy to see that many of the leading men of the day are too thoroughly impressed with the urgency as well as the importance of the question to allow it to rest. An educational conference has been held, at which, if no very practical conclusions were arrived at, a keen appreciation of the nature of the problem was manifested. There is no doubt that the existing system of popular education in England has been tried and found wanting, although the good it has effected has been sufficiently great to render, naturally enough, many of its supporters blind to its defects. In reality, it has just done good enough to show how much more remains to be done. It has thrown sufficient light upon the darkness of popular ignorance to reveal in its full blackness what it fails to illuminate. It works well enough in country districts, where by the stimulus of pecuniary aid in proportion to local efforts, and by the strict official supervision necessitated in return, great things have been achieved in the course of the past twenty years. In the villages and smaller towns there is a pressure of public opinion which to a large extent compels parents to take advantage of the facilities for education offered to their children, even if they are not fully sensible of the benefits involved. Still it is *facilities* for education, and not education, that the English Government gives the people. Even in the most favorable instances, there is always a *residuum* which cannot or will not avail itself of these facilities, and which perpetuates and spreads the crime and brutality which are inseparable from dense ignorance. It remains as a centre of infection which, under the present system, cannot be effectually stamped out. In the great towns and the densely populated manufacturing and mining districts the case is far worse. There is always a vast class supported by manual labor of the lowest or absolutely unskilled kind, far out of the reach of any pressure of opinion, while its numbers paralyze the efforts made to reach it. Here, too, as also in the country districts, the temptation is great for parents, even if desirous of obtaining some share of the benefits of education for their children, to take them away from school at the earliest date at which they can add even a paltry contribution in the shape of earnings toward the support of the household. But now the country seems inclined to take up in earnest the task that Mr. LOWE, in the bitterness of his heart, defined as "educating its masters," and the cry for a broad and comprehensive plan of compulsory education is now raised in quarters where its utterance would have been deemed rank heresy but a few years back. It is a good sign for England, too, that the direction of the movement seems likely to be taken out of the hands of the veteran party leaders of a past generation, like Lord RUSSELL, and taken up by younger and more vigorous statesmen. Prominent among the speakers at the recent educational conference were several men who as large employers of labor have a direct interest in the matter, and are practically acquainted with the wants of the case, while as rising statesmen they have shown a liberal breadth of views that entitles them to popular confidence. England has suddenly been awaked to the conviction that in many respects her people are the worst educated, for those of a great nation, in the world. It is astonishing how the stimulus of national emulation produces results in the way of progress that abstract principles of good government, or even the dictates of ordinary intelligence, fail to bring about.

The Central Park.

It is gratifying to know from the annual report of the Commissioners that the money expended upon our Central Park is well bestowed, and that this beautiful resort gains year after year in public appreciation. The number of visitors constantly increases,—last year the enormous aggregate of three millions of persons having availed themselves of the healthful pleasures and charming scenes which are there freely provided for all who chose to enjoy them. Doubtless a large number of these visitors were attracted by the Wednesday and Saturday afternoon concerts, and it is a matter of regret that music cannot be given every fine day instead of twice a week. The Commissioners themselves appear to be of this opinion, if we may judge from the fact that they have applied to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy for the occasional services of the army and navy bands which are stationed near the City. We are sorry to learn, however, that this request has been denied, although we are at a loss to understand the reason for the refusal. In Europe and in the British Colonies the principal occupation of army bands is to make music for the public whenever their services are desired, and it is usual for them to play every Summer evening in the parks. Here the same liberal course might be pursued, without special detriment to the army and navy service.

The report of the Commission contains a detailed statement of the improvements and additions to the Park which have been made or begun during the year. The building for the sale of mineral waters is in course of construction, and is to cost the large sum of $30,000—the price of a house in a fashionable part of the city. We have every confidence that this sum will be judiciously invested, and that the rental will afford a fair interest on the outlay. The dissertation concerning the efficacy of mineral waters upon the human system which the Commissioners see fit to give us, we may say, *en passant*, seems to be somewhat supererogatory, savoring greatly of an advertisement for the benefit of some well-known manufacturers of the article in question.

The children's play-house or shelter is nearly completed, and the work on the archway beneath the terrace leading to the lake is progressing. A vast quantity of labor, such as laying and relaying walks and drains and replacing fences has also been done, and the sum of $199,264 has been expended in doing it. This expenditure is entirely separate from that required for the maintenance of the Park, the annual outlay for which amounts to about $50,000.

The total cost of the Park thus far is reported to be $10,214,143. Calculating interest on this amount at seven per cent., and adding $50,000 for the cost of maintenance, it will be seen that the Park now requires an outlay of $765,000 annually. As an offset to this, however, it appears that property in the three wards surrounding the Park has increased greatly in value since its establishment, yielding an aggregate income to the City during the eleven years succeeding 1856 down to 1867 of nearly $76,000,000. The Commissioners assume that this enhanced value of property is entirely due to the location of the Park. They are doubtless correct in this, for the ordinary increase in the value of up-town real estate by the growth of the City in that direction would have been otherwise scarcely appreciable.

We are glad to see that a close account of the receipts of the Commission from the sale of grass, pasturage, letting of privileges, &c., is kept, and that the item of interest on deposits in bank last year amounted to $4,598.

New Thoroughfares—Another Proposition.

We are now having a very decided revival of the periodical discussion concerning the necessity of opening thoroughfares parallel to Broadway. This time the prospects of achieving something practical are perhaps somewhat better than usual. The reasons, however, assigned for this necessity have always been the same, and always convincing. Yet nothing has come hitherto of the discussion, mainly because of the opposition of the few property holders, who imagine (and often erroneously) that their interests will be injured by the new scheme. They vigorously resist it, while the public in general, who will certainly be benefited, take no measures to push the improvements through. The extension of College-place and that of Church-street were suggested and advocated years ago, when they would have cost less than a quarter of the estimates made now.

However, the condition of the property now lying between Canal-street and Washington-square is more favorable than it can ever be hereafter for extending through it such streets as shall connect Fifth and Sixth avenues with the southerly part of the City.

The trouble hitherto in projects of street extension is that they have not been conducted on sound general principles, looking to the present and ultimate wants of the City. For example, it is almost an axiom that a new street must be straight. Now a straight street is a very good thing in itself, especially when laid out in a quarter of the City originally divided into rectangular lots. But to hold that, in the old quarter of the City, where the streets are not all straight, that straightness is the first desideratum, is a profound error. It is an error that has cost the City already some millions of dollars in improvements on the east side of Broadway, and could easily cost other millions on the west.

The general favor accorded to the widening of Laurens-street on the west side, and its extension across Amity and Fourth and the Washington Park to Fifth-avenue, is owing in great measure to the fact that the proposed street will run mainly in a straight line. The communication thus opened would, independently of any horse railroad interest, be an exceedingly desirable one. Quite as valuable would be a communication between West Broadway and Sixth-avenue, and it is one which could be easily effected. But this latter plan would probably encounter at the outset the common notion that no new communication of that character is to be thought of, unless it be a straight street. To make a straight street, however, would cut across and greatly disfigure existing streets and valuable blocks of houses.

But let us look at the map of this district, and see what could be accomplished. We shall see that it is practicable to open a wide thoroughfare from the present lower end of Sixth-avenue, where it unites with Carmine-street and West Broadway, at the triangle now made by its union with Beach and Walker streets. This street would not be quite "straight," but though forming several angles, these would all be so obtuse that the length of the whole street would be very little longer than that of a straight line drawn between its upper and lower ends; and such a straight line would not go outside of any of these angles.

To make this avenue, it would be necessary, starting from the present Sixth-avenue and its junction with Carmine-street, first to cut through Hancock-street, near the corner of Bleecker, taking in large portions of Minetta-street and Minetta-lane. Then Hancock-street could be widened on the west side to Houston-street. Then the new street would take in and widen on the east side Congress-street, a dirty alley, and proceed to King-street. Then it would cut through two blocks from King-street to Vandam, corner of Macdougal, and it would widen Macdougal on the west side to Spring-street. Then, taking in Clark-street, and widening it on the east side, (it is now a very dirty quarter,) it would proceed to the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets, then along Sullivan, widening it above on the west side and below on the east, until it reached Canal, cutting off the acute angle made between Laight and Canal. Finally, taking in and widening on the west side St. John's-lane, it would arrive at the triangle already spoken of, on West Broadway.

Such a street would be the principal line of communication between the lower part of the City and its Northwest quarter. Besides all the streets which would come into it from one and the other side at right angles, there would be several running from it in its upper part, which would draw into it up and down travel. These streets would be, on the east side, Sullivan-street above Broome, Macdougal-street above Vandam; on the west, Bedford-street and Bleecker above Hancock, which would enter it from the northwest, just as Fourth-street, Factory-street (Waverley-place) and Greenwich-avenue now come into Sixth-avenue.

It would also, we may add, give to the Sixth-avenue Railroad a more desirable route than the one they now have through Carmine, Varick and Canal streets.

Now, what would be the general advantages of this plan? Among them are these:

1. It would require the seizure of comparatively little land now built upon, or which can be built upon—a consideration which is of the highest public importance, though it is rarely viewed in its true light. Of the buildings which it did take possession of, the greater part are squalid and inferior. Of course, here is a double advantage of economy and of improvement.

2. It would take in several small and short streets and alleys, which are now of little or no value for the purposes of a general thoroughfare, and which are now receptacles of dirt, and are damp and unwholesome. The larger portion of the entire space required for the proposed street would be space already occupied for streets, and very few new angles and corners would be made by it.

This suggestion of a Sixth-avenue extension is not a new one, though it has yet received no public discussion. It was laid before the Board of Aldermen three years ago—in February, 1855. We have revived it at this time rather in order that it may be compared with similar projects than because others are not also feasible. Either in this way or in others, it looks now as if Broadway would be relieved.

MINOR TOPICS.

It was the Lynchburg *Virginian*, not the *Republican* as we stated, which gave us the text for some remarks a few days since, on the probable or possible results of restoring the Democratic Party to power at the next election. While we conceded that it would remedy *some* of the evils from which the country now suffers, we expressed our fears that it would inflict upon us others of equal magnitude and likely to be more permanently injurious in their effect. The *Virginian* removes none of our doubts,—indeed it makes no mention of these apprehensions, and no allusions to the reasons we gave for the course we pursue. Discussion on such terms is of course useless. The *Virginian* disclaims any sympathy with the old Democratic Party and says it sustains it now only as against the Radicals.

The social question is at this moment as embarrassing to the Government of England as the exigences of a great war could possibly be. The working and manufacturing populations of the towns and cities—of the City of London especially—exhibit a restlessness and discontent which is of greater moment and significance than the Fenianism of Ireland. Indeed the suffering of the industrial people of England seems worse than any the Irish have to complain of—since the latter suffer from the system of land-tenure, which may be changed or modified, while the former suffer from something in the regular course of trade and business which is necessary, as the life of the nation, and which no mere enactment can affect in any degree. Want of work is general among the English tradesmen, who in their clubs meditate many ways of effecting a social revolution. That most dwelt on is the principle of *coöperation*, which, as it appears, is much easier to recommend than to practice. But the artisans are only beginning their movement. It may yet result in some great general benefit to all artisans and workers of every country.

People complain of New-York; but what do they think of Cheyenne City, in Dakotah Territory? New-York is a better place to live in than Cheyenne just now. In the latter place society seems to have gone back to its simpler and wilder elements. In the first place, the roughs, gamblers, shoulder-hitters and robbers have acted as if the country were their own; and now the city has got a *Vehmgericht* that seizes on every one supposed to be a malefactor, swiftly, secretly, suddenly, and hangs him up to the next tree, without judge or jury. BURNS, KEEFE and HAYES fled for their lives to Dale City; but the "Vigilants" were after them, and they were the first batch "justified." Six others had the same fate. The "Vigilants" acting in the cause of law and order, work with a secrecy and silence that are doubly dreadful. Desperate diseases demand remedies as desperate, and the *Vehmgericht* will effect a large amount of good in its way, though that way seems rather a rough one.

Mme. DE SOLMS RATAZZI has been writing some sharp things on the ways and habits of the female sovereigns of Europe. She says MARIA, the Ex-Queen of Naples, swears at her attendants, is fond of masquerading in male costumes, and loves to smoke a *cigarito*. The Empress of Russia, who is a great invalid, loves painting in water-color. The Queen of Prussia is a blue stocking, and affects the conversation of poets and scholars. The Queen of Denmark is a mere housewife; the Queen of Belgium the best *equestrienne* in her kingdom, and the Queen of Holland a great linguist. Queen ISABELLA, of Spain, is sneered at for wishing to be thought benevolent; but that very wish is a right, good and womanly *trait*, and the best thing yet recorded of her Catholic Majesty. EUGENIE is disparaged for her love of shopping and costume. But this, in her, is a grand imperial *rôle*. In this way she maintains the French supremacy in fashion and supports the main industry of France. Her arrangement of the fashion is as powerful a support of the imperial crown, as the more dignified sagacity of NAPOLEON III.

A curious instance of parsimonious industry has just come to light in connection with the affairs of the Second Ward of this City. A very old woman named BRIDGET MOLONY, who had for a long time presided over an apple stand at the corner of Fulton and William streets, went home one evening recently but never again returned to her cheerful and crowded place of business. She died at the good old age of 86; and when, after her death, her friends proceeded to overhaul her few effects, they were surprised to find $900 in gold and silver, and as much more in currency. The old woman might have retired on a competence years ago, but she had evidently the rainy day always in her eye, and probably liked the panoramic variety of that busy thoroughfare. There were claimants enough for the money.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN, who took such a prominent part in the revolution of 1848, and who is now so much opposed to the grand military system lately established in France, declares that the present state of things would have been impossible if, in the days of February, at the earnest desire of himself and others, the system of conscription and compulsory service in the army had been abolished, leaving the defence of the country and the support of its quarrels to the voluntary enlistment of the people. He says that with such a volunteer principle, the republic would be still in existence. The meaning of this is that a volunteer army of Frenchmen would not have sanctioned the empire of a BONAPARTE, nor continued to support it, as it has been supported, in peace or war. But this argument is not a convincing one; for an Emperor's first care would be to put down the volunteer law as well as the makers of it; and even if it were allowed to remain, the men who manage the *plebiscitum* and the ballot-box may also find means to manage the volunteer military system.

The man in St. Louis who killed his opponent in a prize-fight lately, has been tried, convicted and sentenced to *one month's* imprisonment! The Judge who went through this judicial burlesque must be a prize-fighter himself, and intended to make Missouri the grand headquarters of the profession. We hope he will succeed. Prize-fighters generally should take notice that there is not another State in the Union where they can practise their "manly art" with such utter disregard of consequences, and such perfect impunity, as in Missouri.

The *Express* insists, in a very peremptory, not to say mandatory tone, that the TIMES "must" at once support either the Republican or the Democratic Party,—out and out,—without hesitation, qualification, modification or dubitation of any sort. "There is positively," says the *Express*, "as things stand at present, no middle ground." Perhaps not; if not, why, of course, we can't stand on it. But suppose we should, as the *Express* demands, "boldly assert our own independence,"—not only of the two political parties, but of the *Express* also,—and do and say just what we please concerning them all: what would happen then?

We concur heartily in the projected improvement of our City thoroughfares, by widening Laurens-street and opening it into the Fifth-avenue by crossing Washington-square. And yet we express approval of it with some misgivings. It would be in effect an extension of Fifth-avenue to Canal-street, and would be of the greatest possible advantage in facilitating transit from the upper to the lower part of the City. Yet the chances are that the moment it is done, some company of speculators will, under legislative authority, seize the avenue and fill it with railroad tracks, which will substantially exclude all other vehicles but their own from using it. They have already got possession of every avenue except Fifth, Lexington and Madison; and one of our City members has already brought in a bill giving them the second of these. Still we hope the improvement of widening Laurens-street will be carried out.

TENNYSON, too, is making more money. He is turning his *nugæ* into nuggets, so to speak. His next poem, for *Macmillan*, will be on the congenial theme of "Wages." The sum he is paid for anything he is pleased to write gives every other poetic scribbler a pang. One of them—*Impransus*, perhaps—wrote to him a satirical letter, the other day, on his love of lucre; and the laureate replied with a philosophic lyric, saying he was merely a leaf of a tree, and his critic another, only not so green—done a little browner, in fact. For this thought—plagiarized from HOMER—he got 75 guineas from *Once a Week*. Curiously enough, VICTOR HUGO, the French poet, has his "once a week," too. He gives forty boys and girls of Guernsey a very nice, comfortable dinner every Sunday. HUGO, with all his grand mediæval affectation, has a noble heart, and a rare love of children, as several of his sonorous and polished lyrics attest.

Industry is a great "conqueror of necessities." The want of river-fish has induced men to furnish the streams with spawn; and the want of winter-furs has been urging them to forestal the trapper's business, and cultivate the fur trade into something like certainty and regularity. A company at Casadaga, in Western New-York—PHILLIPS & WOODCOCK—have had their own "minkery" for the past year or two—an inclosure of thirty or forty feet square, through which a little stream—supplied occasionally with fish—is kept running. The minks that live and breed in this place are mainly fed on farmyard and kitchen offal, and are in a thriving condition. This will be interesting news to one-half of the world—as PASCAL calls the fairer sex—for it will probably result in making "sets" of mink in season more plentiful and cheap. Indeed, the innovation may come to have a wider scope, and sables and other furs may be also procured in the same way. Nurseries—furnished with ice "fixings" in Summer—may yet supersede the hunter's labor in the northern regions.

What a pity that it is only individuals, not nations, who learn wisdom by experience. One would have thought the Crimean blunders of England would have taught careful calculation and provident arrangements for distant expedition. And indeed the troops in Abyssinia do not yet seem to be dying off, though that is probably to the credit of the climate; but there is bother enough. Some troops cannot be sent to the interior because their warm clothing has not arrived; some are armed with Enfield rifles and Snider ammunition; Indian troops are landed without tents, and the great rains just at hand; mules, which gnaw through the heaviest ropes, are unprovided with iron chains and wander off, beside which they were landed without water or proper provisions and at an average cost of $200 each, and were dying by hundreds. In addition to all this, Mr. DISRAELI's estimate of $20,000,000 is becoming absorbed at a rate that will require it to be at least doubled—a million and a quarter a month going in freight alone, independent of nine months' provisions, animals and equipments for 10,000 troops. TENNYSON must be ready to sing another "Somebody blundered!"

The Pasha's recall, at Lord STANLEY's request, of the corps of native Egyptians, which he had sent to join the Abyssinian expedition, is a practical attest of the utterances of both Lord DERBY and Lord STANLEY in Parliament last November. They declared that the expedition should not listen to the Anglo-Indian cry of "annexation," but should confine itself to its legitimate purpose of releasing the captives or taking satisfaction. Now, nations do not ordinarily offer themselves in alliance for military expeditions without a material object in view—and Egyptians no more than others. To have countenanced the Egyptians would have been to hold out hopes of giving them a slice of THEODORE's terrritory, which, it is understood, they want very badly. In turning back the Pasha's troops, also, England has avoided complicating herself on the Eastern question—a trouble pretty sure to come to whoever meddles in any way with Egypt.

We have not yet seen it stated, in any quarter entitled to credit, that Congress is making preparations—quietly, of course—to take active charge of the whole Executive department of the Government, making the appointments of the various secretaries and supervising their action itself. But we have reason to believe that when they decide on doing so, Hon. W. E. ROBINSON will be called to the head of the State Department, or will be sent to England as our representative at the Court of St. James. The latter will be his destination in case Senator CHANDLER or GEO. F. TRAIN, Esq., can be induced to take Mr. SEWARD's place.

Colonizing is a difficult business, as the early history of this country shows, and as the Emperors of Russia and Brazil are finding out every day. The colonists of Jaffa lately found that road leading to the Jordan a hard road to travel, and the outcries they made are remembered by everybody—and perhaps they are not over yet. Nevertheless, a little remnant has survived that jeopardy, and the Jaffa colony "still lives." Mr. ADAMS, whose behavior there has been denounced almost as fiercely as NAPOLEON's at the same place, sets forth the prosperous condition of those who remained in Palestine, and says their prospect is "truly glorious." He tells of a grand highway, a hundred feet wide, soon to be completed between Jaffa and Jerusalem. The colonists are forty-five in number, "happy and content in peace and plenty," and they hoist the American flag over their settlement on Sundays. But our Boston correspondent, in a letter published on Sunday, told a very different story.

The late military law passed in France, to establish the Garde Mobile of the Empire, contains a clause which will produce a good deal of discontent, and impair the efficiency of the system. This clause enacts that there shall be no substitutes, but that every man, rich and poor, shall go through the nine years' service. The Ministry were beaten by a large majority on this point—much to the chagrin of the Emperor. Substitutes were always allowed under the system of NAPOLEON and since his time, the Government receiving the regular commutation money, and providing itself with the necessary amount of recruits. The new regulations will be a terrible annoyance to the upper and wealthier classes of the country, and it may be confidently predicted that it will not be carried into operation. It has had a good popular effect on Jaques Bonhomme and the *proletaires*, but has disconcerted almost everybody else. A vote in the Chambers will make short work of it some time or other.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

SUNDAY CONCERT.

Mr. HARRISON gives his nineteenth Sunday Concert at Steinway Hall to-night. The soloists are Miss GABRIELLA PRINGSHEIM, Signor RANDOLFI, Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER and Mr. CARL ROSA. The full orchestra of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will also be present. One of the novelties of the occasion is the farewell symphony of HAYDN. We take from the programme the following particulars of this work:

> At the time when HAYDN wrote this amusing symphony it was customary for the principal houses to maintain private bands. HAYDN was director to Prince ELTERHAZY, who had the finest orchestra in Germany. As, however, the demands of the performers increased, it became necessary, then as now, to retrench. A few of the superfluous instruments were dispensed with, and then a few of the necessary ones. Several of the smaller houses gave up their bands altogether, or engaged them simply when they wanted their services. HAYDN's orchestra had been brought down to what the master considered to be its lowest point, when one sad day he received an intimation that after the next concert he must still further reduce it, or dismiss it altogether. The interval between the warning and the concert gave HAYDN the opportunity of writing the present symphony. In it he shows the laughable result of the "cutting-down" process. The performers leave the orchestra one after the other during the progress of the piece, until the conductor and a simple violin player alone remain. The Prince was so amused with this humorous protest that he sent for HAYDN, and gave him permission to engage as many for his orchestra as he pleased.

Miscellaneous Dramatic Notes.

Mr. JARRETT is to produce the "White Fawn" at the Boston Theatre, Monday evening, and will introduce in the transformation scene the very dazzling effects of the famous finale to the "Black Crook," which New-Yorkers enjoyed for 475 nights. The scenery of the brothers BREW, that was exhibited in these tableaux, has been repainted for the Boston Theatre by Mr. GETZ. The author of the "White Fawn," who is announced by the Niblo management as Mr. JAMES MORTIMER, of Paris, is a gentleman better known, we believe, by his foreign correspondence to City papers over the signature of "Ralph Easel."

The popularity of "private theatricals" in the best circles of society, as well as in those which are not the best, will account for the great trade in fancy costumes, and the number of "fancy costumers" that now exist and prosper in New-York. The business in Roman *togas*, *Mousquetaire* uniforms and cavalier outfits, which was monopolized, four or five years ago by three or four houses, has been great enough during the past and present seasons to give lively work to ten or twelve houses, besides the private trade which is profitably carried on by the special costumers to theatres and the opera. One of these public firms has had three "private entertainments" to costume, on an average, every week since the Winter began, and few have had less than two. The material used in the dresses is no longer the cotton imitations of richness which once characterized theatrical costumes, but silk velvets and satins are now plentifully cut up. Masquerades and costumed surprise parties are to be credited with giving some of the impetus to this trade in royal mimicries and romantic mockeries, but the largest orders are derived from those people who have been bitten by the universal madness to "be other than they seem." The "fashion" appears to be to send out invitations for a *soirée* at 6 or 8, which begins with a dramatic or musical entertainment, given by one-half the guests for the amusement of the other half, and then, the paraphanalia being cleared away, dancing commences, and the entire company join in, with the usual "intermission for refreshments."

In London there are thirty-two licensed theatres. The one having the largest capacity is the Britannia; it will seat 3,923 people: that having the smallest capacity is the New Royalty—732 seats. In New-York the theatre that can be "stretched" most is probably the Bowery; its pit alone has held nearly 1,200 persons on an occasion; the smallest regularly fitted theatre is probably that known once as "Woods," 1,932 tickets were once captured at the door from the grasp of an eager "benefit" audience, but it is fair to suppose that the holders of one-third passed out as soon as they passed in. The little New-York Theatre has never held more than 1,791 persons, but even then there was room for "one more."

The DAVENPORT BROTHERS are eclipsed. Two young men, the *Frères* BONHEUR (said to be related to ROSA BONHEUR) have been surprising the Belgian public, and are about to sensationalize London. In one of their feats, as described by a Press-writer, the elder brother standing among the audience, has a name of some celebrated person whispered in his ear, upon which the sleeping medium on the platform jumps up from the chair that he has been dozing in, stalks up to a large black board facing the public, upon which he draws with incredible rapidity the exact likeness of the person whose name has been whispered to his brother at some considerable distance, and who does not move.

Prof. ANDERSON, the wizard, has been suing the bill-posters of Newcastle, England, for destroying, covering and defacing his illuminated advertisements. In his plea before the Court he claims to be the originator of the present extensive advertising done through colored posters by the "profession." When he began "business," he states, his average weekly bill for printing did not exceed £3, and for posting 15s. Last year his bill-posting cost him £500, and his colored printing nearly £15,000.

Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU is the star who is to follow LOTTA at the Broadway Theatre. Mr. CHANFRAU's engagement begins two weeks from Monday, and his opening character will be *Sam* in Mr. DE WALDEN's comedy of that name, which was very successful on its original production at this theatre. After the attractiveness of "Sam" is exhausted Mr. DE WALDEN will bring forward a new drama that he has constructed for Mr. CHANFRAU. Having a passion for brief titles Mr. DE WALDEN calls his new play "Joe."

Mr. CHARLES KEAN, whose death, though ensuing after a long and painful prostration, was easy and peaceful, was buried beside his mother, whose grave is in a little village churchyard about ten miles from Portsmouth, England. Mr. KEAN's last appearance on the stage was made on the 28th of May last, at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, Liverpool, as *Louis XIth*.

It is perhaps known to some of our unprofessional readers that in the performance of a pantomime, where Harlequin or Clown take that customary leap through mirrors or windows, which is so much enjoyed by the younger portion of their audiences, they jump into the outstretched arms of a number of the stage workmen who are detailed for that duty. If these men should be absent from their post a broken neck to the performer might be the result. It was remarked that every time before the pantomimists, who recently appeared on the initial performance of the "White Fawn," took one of these "blind" leaps beyond the scene, they approached the opening as if to see if everything was right. This extreme caution, so unusual in American theatres, was inexplicable, until we learned from a case recently tried in London, that such precautions in that metropolis at least are warranted. The *Era*, of a late date, states that:

> "For a long time it has been whispered that, to insure the attention which the scene men are bound to pay, it is necessary for clowns and harlequins who take the leaps in Christmas pantomimes to fee those persons who are paid by the management to catch them, and prevent personal injury, or, perhaps, death on the spot. It is difficult for ordinary people to credit the existence of a cowardly villian who would peril the life of a fellow-creature in deliberate revenge for the withholding of a paltry fee. Such, however, was the case at the Sunderland Lyceum. Mr. CLARENCE HOLT, the manager, of course discharged the men from his employ; and Mr. HUDSPETH was mercifully preserved, from a fate awful to contemplate, by Mr. HOLT, Jr., and Mr. GARDEN, who broke the fall that might easily have been the last. It is something intolerable to have the barest suspicion that a man's life is in the hands of a set of savages such as were lately housed in the Lyceum Theatre. This system of 'catch-money' should, by general resolve, be utterly abolished wherever it may be in force; and those stage carpenters who objected to the proceeding might easily be succeeded by others willing to look upon their manager as their only paymaster. We are happy to acknowledge that stage carpenters are, as a rule, steady, intelligent, hard-working men, who would look upon such villainy as that just exposed at Sunderland with absolute horror. Pantomimists, let us sincerely trust, are not often in danger of so horrible a kind as that which Mr. HUDSPETH escaped; and we fervently hope we have, in this case, heard the last of a form of atrocious cruelty almost without parallel."

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Letter of a "New-York Lawyer"—The Decision of the Supreme Court in Luther vs. Borden—Right of Congress to Regulate the Court—The Constitution and the Fathers.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1868.

In my letter of the 23d of January, I asked "any able or candid lawyer of New-York to tell me by what *rationale* of law, logic or Constitution, the Supreme Court can sit in judgment between Congress and Alabama?" This is a most important question, in regard to the principles of our Government, and to the actual state of affairs. The State Government of Alabama was destroyed by rebellion. By an act of Congress, the people met, and in their sovereign capacity made a new one. If this Government is accepted by Congress, then Alabama is restored to its former position, as coëqual and coordinate with other States. This involves a series of political acts: 1. Rebellion destroying its political rights; 2. An act of Congress, prescribing in what manner a new government may be formed; 3. The formation of that government by an act of popular sovereignty; 4. Its acceptance by Congress. These are all solemn and supremely important political acts. I asked then, by what authority of the Constitution, by what act of the American people, by what principle of our Government, the Supreme Court became vested with power to adjudicate between the American Congress and the State? I don't wonder that lawyers who have been bred to believe in the omnipotence of the Supreme Court, and the incompetency of Congress, attempt some answer to so vital a question. Among others, "A New-York Lawyer" has replied, but has not answered it. I asked "by what authority can the Supreme Court sit in judgment between Congress and Alabama?" To that he makes no answer, but says something which enables me to put the subject in a stronger light.

1. The Supreme Court has itself decided the very principle in the very terms for which I contend, and the "New-York Lawyer" has entirely mistaken what it did decide. He says;

> "I write this in haste, and from recollection of the import of these cases. But my impression is that the Court in justifying this recognition of the authority of the Executive to decide which was the authorized government of Rhode Island, say nothing of Congress."

I would advise "New-York lawyers," when they write on constitutional law, not to write "in haste," or they may repent at leisure. Living in the country, without a law library, I merely referred to the case of Luther *vs.* Borden, supposing it well-known to every well-informed lawyer. I will now give the words of that decision, which the reader will perceive are precisely in point:

The exact point made is given by the reporter in 7th Howard, page 2, and is:

> "The Constitution of the United States is political in its nature, and placed the power of recognizing a State Government in the hands of Congress. Under the existing legislation of Congress, the exercise of this power by courts would be entirely inconsistent with that legislation."

Chief Justice TANEY says, in the conclusion of his opinion, (7th Howard, page 74:)

> "No one has doubted, we believe, the proposition that according to the institutions of this country the sovereignty in every State resides in the people of the State, and that they may alter and change their Governments at their pleasure. But, whether they have been changed or not, by abolishing an old Government and establishing a new one in its place, is a question to be settled by the political power, and when that power has decided, the courts are bound to take notice of its decision and to follow it."

Such was the decision of the Court on the political (for I used the word correctly) powers of Congress over State Government. In another paragraph the Court refers to the constitutional duty of Congress to guarantee republican governments, which is the very thing Congress is trying to do, but which is sneered at by some people as a very useless thing. The Court says rightly that in the pursuit of that duty Congress necessarily decides what government is established in the States.

Now, look upon that and then upon this. Could the Supreme Court by any use of language have decided the principle I maintain more clearly than it has done? Can a case be got up on the Reconstruction acts more directly in point? If the Supreme Court thought, in the little matter of the Rhode Island insurrection, it was the right and the duty of Congress, in its exclusive domain of political power, to determine on the existence and the republican character of a State Government, is it not a more solemn, a more necessary, even an imperious duty to act upon and to guarantee the Republican character of the governments in States attempting a general and destructive insurrection against the Government of the Republic?

2. But, I must not be led away from my purpose. Congress, I affirm, has absolute power over the number of judges, the governors of the Court, its officers, and the mode of its action. This is obvious enough, from the simple fact that the Court exists only by the Judiciary act and its amendments. When Congress has already done it, and neither court or people ever questioned its power, the matter would seem to be beyond argument. But the "New-York Lawyer" says, that the Court must act on well ascertained and fixed rules.

> "What then were those rules antecedent to the formation of the Constitution? I maintain that without exception, both in England and in the Colonies, a majority of a quorum always pronounced the decision of the Court. I will not say that Parliament might not have constituted courts on a different principle; although I think your correspondent 'J. C. H.' has shown that such tribunals would not have illustrated the wisdom of the common law. That no attempt was ever before made to enact the absurdity about to be enacted by the present Congress, I think is clear."

Well, the Parliament has required that in certain specific cases, the Court should have more than a majority to make a decision. This "absurdity" of requiring more than a majority to make a decision is one of the most venerable and honored institutions of our country. Isn't a jury required to be unanimous? And shall we be guilty of the palpable absurdity of requiring a jury to be unanimous in a case of horse-stealing—and not a court making solemn decisions on the rights and liberties of a whole people? What is the difference between a jury and a Court? Simply that one is deciding facts and the other law. And is there any more natural impossibility in getting unanimity in a matter of law than in a matter of fact? Where is our common sense? Where is our independence of thought? Where is our freedom from those fetters of form which make the Governments of Europe the opprobrium of all enlightened men?

But the Constitution has not left this matter in doubt. Congress is pursuing the legitimate path of the Constitution and the ideas of the fathers. The Supreme Court has only appellate jurisdiction in all cases, except those in which foreign ministers or a State shall be a party (article 3, section 2, paragraph 2), and in appellate jurisdiction (which comprehends nearly the whole business of the Court and all in which reconstruction is concerned) it can only act with *such exceptions* and *such regulations as the Congress shall make*. Here is the end of the whole question. Congress can take the whole jurisdiction of certain classes of cases away; require the quorum to be what it pleases, and perfect unanimity in the decision. This is strictly constitutional; I say more. It was the *intention* of the Fathers of the Constitution that Congress should restrict the Court, if the exigencies of the country required it. The evidence is in the *Federalist*, whose writers refer to this very matter. The more thoroughly this subject is studied, the more completely will it be evident that the Supreme Court has no power over the Reconstruction laws; and if such a power were asserted, it would be the duty of Congress promptly to make such *regulations* as will take from the Court all appellate power over *cases* which involve any political act of Congress.

The *Nation* asks in "candor and simplicity" why Congress should enact such laws? and the NEW-YORK TIMES seems to have some concern of mind on the same subject. I am not in the confidence of Congress; but I can imagine a case which might render "regulations" on the part of Congress very proper. Suppose a Judge of the Supreme Court, in the conviviality of an evening party, and in the presence of many, declares that the act of reconstruction is unconstitutional, and boasts that the Supreme Court will overrule Congress by declaring so. Suppose another Judge, evidently sharing the bitter hostility of JOHNSON to all acts of Congress, loses no opportunity of declaring unconstitutional acts done under the necessities of war; suppose those who are in the confidence of such men, report (even erroneously) that other Judges share these opinions; suppose that some convenient tool of the President is ready, with all the Executive influence, to put the machinery in motion, and suppose a convenient Attorney-General refuses to appear. Suppose all this. Might it not be the duty of Congress to anticipate such a conspiracy, and crush its malign influence by the exercise of its own Constitutional powers? Must we wait for the fruits of a conspiracy before we crush the conspirators?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Two Prominent and Promising Public Men of England.

Extract from a private letter dated

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1868.

The *Quarterly Review* lately made a great hit in its now celebrated article on the Talmud by Mr. DEUTZ. But the *Edinburgh* for January, 1868, which has just come out, contains an article which, on a more practical, but less inviting subject—two per cent.—is not easily to be surpassed in brilliancy and grasp of its subject. It will interest you to know that it is from the pen of no less a man than the Right Honorable GEO. J. GOSCHEN, late Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. It is a saying among the best critics in London that Mr. BAGEHOT, the editor of the *Economist* newspaper, and Mr. GOSCHEN, are perhaps the two men in England who, with the most subtle knowledge of the theory of political economy, combine the most subtle and enlarged practical experience in all the ins and outs of the money market, both of this country and the world at large. Mr. BAGEHOT, besides having had a splendid university education, has the advantage of being a banker, whose bank is at the head of sixty branch banks. He married the daughter of the late Mr. WILSON, who was sent out as Financial Secretary to India by the British Government. Mr. WILSON raised the *Economist* to its present eminence and the position which it occupies of first financial authority in the world on all points of theory and practice, and dying, left his mantle to Mr. BAGEHOT, under whose able editorship the journal has steadily risen in weight and extent of information. Mr. GOSCHEN has had different yet analogous advantages as a financier and economist. The first man of his year at Oxford, he entered, immediately on leaving the University, into his father's house, and for several years, up to the time, in fact, when he became a Cabinet Minister, was the director of a firm second only to that of ROTHSCHILD and BARING. The brilliant and ardent scholar became the hard-working and ardent city man—working as hard, as conscientiously, as assiduously, from day to day, from month to month, from year to year, as the smallest clerk in his office. All these details, apparently familiar, are well known in the City of London. They account for Mr. GOSCHEN's extraordinarily rapid rise the moment he touched politics. He always means business. A more straightforward, unaffected man, of more subtle, varied, comprehensive mind it would not be easy to find. With this preface your readers, who remember his article in the Edinburgh *Review* entitled "Seven Per Cent," will take no less interest in his latest and best production in the same journal, "Two Per Cent." Each article throws a vivid light on the other, and when I say that both express the best opinion of this country on financial matters, I have only said what in this country is a truism.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

Political Movements in Philadelphia—The Candidates for the United States Senate and for Mayor of the City.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1868.

Our politicians are beginning to evince a good deal of interest, and throwing out a good many feelers with respect to our next municipal and State elections. The coming Legislature will elect a successor to Mr. BUCKALEW in the United States Senate, and already several candidates are announced for that attractive position. The Democrats, on the supposition of their carrying the State and having a majority in the Legislature, will undoubtedly permit Mr. BUCKALEW to resume the duties of private life. His Senatorial career has given but little satisfaction to his party in Pennsylvania. He has shown none of the qualities attributed to him at the time of his election, and gained no laurels at Washington either as a thinker or a debator. In fact, for the most part, he has given but feeble voice to the sentiments and feelings of the Democracy of Pennsylvania on the great questions that have agitated Congress and the country since he took his seat in the Senate. And the result is a general desire to put in his place a gentleman who will be likely to give to Pennsylvania the weight and influence in the Senate which is due to her population, resources and position as one of the great States of the Union.

Among those most prominently named for the succession is GEO. W. WOODWARD, late Chief Justice of our Supreme Court, and at present a member of the House. Judge WOODWARD is an able jurist, a Democrat after the order and creed of Judge BLACK, and in all respects, morally and socially, an eminently respectable person. But he has not the gift of popularity, and knows little of the arts that are practiced in the game of politics. Besides his qualifications are more those of a judicial magistrate than of a statesman; and his recent speech in the House on the impeachment question was considered indiscreet in point of time, and indefensible in point of doctrine. It may be that the inferior men who are his competitors will intercept the position from his hands; but if so it will be owing to manipulations and adroit manœuvring, or to mistakes on his part, such as his recent speech. One of those competitors is HENRY M. PHILLIPS, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar, who was formerly a member of the House. Mr. PHILLIPS is an Israelite, and a sharp, shrewd attorney; but vastly better fitted both by nature and training, for an atmosphere of fees and verdicts than for the higher regions of politics, of which he knows little or nothing. It would cause many a wry face among the more respectable Democrats should such a man as Mr. PHILLIPS succeed in becoming one of the Representatives of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States. But, nevertheless, stranger things have happened.

Belonging to the same school of politicians as Mr. PHILLIPS, and always with a keen scent for the chances, is SAM RANDALL, who is always said to be an aspirant for Senatorial honors. He now represents in Congress TOM FLORENCE's old District, but his Irish constituency begin to show symptoms of revolt, and a disposition to transfer their votes and allegiance to a new man. RANDALL, it is thought, will hardly be able to get a renomination, and in this stress of politics he has weighed the possibility of his transfer to the Senate. His only chance would be, that in the competition among others he might get an election as a compromise candidate. His weight and influence, however, in Pennsylvania, either as man or politician, would hardly justify Mr. RANDALL in looking for an election to the Senate with any more assurance than to drawing the capital prize in the Gettysburg lottery. But such chances as may exist, however uncertain and inappreciable, RANDALL will watch keenly and nurse carefully.

Turning from State to municipal affairs, we find the local politicians, both Republican and Democratic, looking out for a successor to MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq., as Mayor of Philadelphia. MCMICHAEL, it is understood, will not attempt to obtain a renomination. He never had any general popularity, and his course as Mayor has given satisfaction to neither party. He is not possessed of business qualifications, and his acts of omission and commission, his failure to enforce the Sunday law, his veto of one or two desirable acts of the City Councils, where his motives were rather sharply questioned, and his undignified refusal to leave the city to escape the duty of paying proper respect to the President of the United States, on a well-known occasion, have made it eminently prudent for Mr. MCMICHAEL to withdraw his name as a candidate for another term. His natural *rôle* is that of a *bon vivant*, and as he has an aptitude for making an after-dinner speech, his peculiar talents will not remain idle, although he may not wear the robes of office. With plenty of terrapin, and a dram of something, now and then Mr. MCMICHAEL's Irish vivacity will not be likely to lose its smack whether in or out of office.

The Republicans, it is thought, will probably select as their candidate for Mayor MR. STOKELY, the President of the Select branch of the City Councils, a gentleman possessed of a good deal of political strength. He keeps an oyster and eating saloon; but having political aspirations he has pushed himself forward, and is regarded as one of the managing and controlling politicians of the city.

The Democrats are likely to bring forward as their candidate Gen. ISAAC WISTER, who is sound in the Democratic faith, and who, besides, gained some distinction as a soldier in the late war.

The Grant movement, which was so vigorously urged onward in the various Wards of our city, has pretty generally committed the Republicans of Philadelphia to his support. Chief Justice CHASE, however, has his admirers; and the *Morning Post*, which derives its inspiration from the New-York *Tribune* and WENDELL PHILLIPS, gives them such aid and comfort as is in its power to bestow.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Terrible Calamity in Livingston County—Five Insane Women Burned to Death.

Correspondence of the Rochester Express.

GENESEO, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1868.

The hurried account of the fire at the County Almshouse which I sent you this morning did not half tell the terrible tale of suffering and death resulting from the burning of the insane department for women connected with that institution, the loss of life being greater than I thought it could possibly be. During the forenoon four bodies burned beyond recognition were taken from the ruins, and this afternoon another has been taken out. Not one of them but has large portions of the limbs destroyed by the fire, and all of them burned and disfigured in a horrible manner. During the afternoon Coroner ENOS T. CHASE, of Geneseo, summoned a jury to take an inquisition, and at 4 o'clock they met at the Poor House, and, after viewing the bodies, proceeded to investigate the terrible calamity.

The first witness examined was JOHN STEWART, who for a long time has been in charge of the department for insane women, and from whom the following facts were elicited: "There were thirteen insane women in the burned building last night, and all of them shut up in their cells. To-day I have seen eight of them, there being five missing. I was awakened between 2 and 3 o'clock by a horrible screaming, and found my own room full of smoke. I awoke my wife and ran into the halls and pulled the bolts from every door, telling the inmates to come out. I could not stop longer than to just open the cell doors, the smoke being so dense that I was almost suffocated. All of the women confined in the cells could have escaped had they tried to do so. The names of the missing women are MARY LORD, MARY BOLTON, ANN COOGAN, SOPHIA SOMPLE and EMMELINE C. WALLACE. I have seen the remains since taken from the fire, but have no way of identifying them except knowing who are missing."

CHARLES HENSLER, a German, who for three years has had charge of building the fires in the wash-room, which is in the same building with the insane department, testified that he put out the fires before dark that night, and had the key with him all night. A portion of this man's testimony was flatly contradicted, and there are many of the opinion that the fire originated either through his carelessness or intention, but there is not sufficient testimony to decide either. All of the witnesses, STEWART, ANDERSON, HENSLER, JULIA FROST, one of the insane persons who escaped, but who tells a very coherent story, GREER EVANS and JOHN O'BRIEN, all inmates of the Poorhouse, and who saw the fire at an early hour, agree that it must have originated in the wash-room, as the fire spread from that point in all directions. The verdict of the jury was—that the said MARY LORD, MARY BOLTON, ANN COOGAN, SOPHIA SOMPLE, and EMMELINE C. WALLACE were inmates of the Livingston County Poor-house, that they were what are termed insane persons, and that they came to their death by being burned in the building known as the insane department, which was consumed by fire on the morning of the 6th of February, 1868; that the fire originated in that part of the building known as the wash-room, but the jury are unable to decide the origin or cause of the fire. The jury do not find that any blame can be attached to GEORGE W. BARNEY, the Superintendent, he having, so far as was possible, provided against such an accident, or to JOHN STEWART, in charge of the woman insane department, he having used all means in his power to release the poor unfortunates under his care.

The Resignation of Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Feb. 6.

It is undoubtedly true that Mr. ADAMS has tendered his resignation as Minister at London, which post he has filled with distinguished ability and credit to the country during the last seven years, in which period the historic and honored name of his family has been sustained with all the dignity and statesmanlike qualities which so deservedly endear it to the nation.

This determination on the part of Mr. ADAMS has no connection whatever with his official relations, but was superinduced exclusively by a natural desire to return to his home and to the care of his large neglected private interests. In fact, we have reason to believe that he expressed a wish to withdraw soon after the close of the war, and was only induced to remain abroad at the urgent instance of the Administration.

Now that the correspondence on the *Alabama* claims has been brought to a close. Mr. ADAMS doubtlessly feels himself relieved of any further obligation to sacrifice his own affairs to those of the public, and hence has absolutely resigned. His retirement may well be regretted, for his services have been eminent, and his position exceptionally high in estimation at home and abroad. No man had a better opportunity to serve his country, and none embraced it with more zeal, or discharged all its duties with greater success, though it could not be expected, under all circumstances of international passions and excitements, he should escape temporary or transient censure. In the midst of political agitation and angry contention, such merits and devotion may be temporarily obscured or forgotten, but they will form a grand page in enduring history, and will find generous and just appreciation when the passions of the hour shall have subsided.

Hon. Anson Burlingame's Mission.

From the Boston Journal, Feb. 6.

The intelligence was received some weeks since that Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME was about leaving Pekin, having received an appointment from the Chinese Government. The exact position which he had accepted was not stated. Yesterday a letter was received which gives the details of the change which Mr. BURLINGAME has made in his diplomatic affairs.

It was his intention to resign in the Spring, and rumor reported that he would settle in California, where he purchased a ranch some months ago, while returning to China from his visit to this country. The Chinese Government upon learning of this intention tendered to him the appointment of "Ambassador from China to all the Treaty Powers." Upon consultation with the representatives of foreign nations, Mr. BURLINGAME was induced to accept the honor, having first resigned his diplomatic appointment from this country.

Mr. BURLINGAME, who is now on his way to Washington, *via* San Francisco, will be accompanied by two Chinese officials and two interpreters, and after a short stay in this country, will visit the European treaty powers. The thorough knowledge which Mr. BURLINGAME possesses of the Chinese Empire will enable him to increase the international relations which now exist. It is a compliment which is without precedent probably for a foreign Government to select as its ambassador a representative of another country. The oldest empire in the world thus compliments the youngest nation on the globe.

Strange Case of Burglary in Platte City—A Lawyer Shot Dead.

From the Leavenworth Times, Feb. 4.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday evening last, the people of Platte City were thrown into an unusual fever of excitement on learning that CHARLES M. BOYD, a somewhat noted lawyer, had been killed by a merchant named BOYD who had been doing business in Platte City for some time past. We were at Platte City yesterday, and learned a few facts concerning the affair.

It seems that the merchant, Boyd, had missed from his store, goods at different times, and was unable to account for it. He discharged two clerks on suspicion, yet this did not seem to stop the leak. Suspecting the lawyer Boyd—who, by the way, is not related to him, though of the same name—the merchant sent his clerk to the lawyer's room with instructions to state incidentally that he (the merchant) was going to St. Joe that day, which instructions were carried out. Instead of leaving town, the merchant hid in his store with a double-barreled shotgun, and waited for the thief. After waiting an hour or so, he fell asleep, but was awakened by some person unlocking the door. As soon as the thief entered and commenced operations, he fired. The thief deliberately walked out and started to go up stairs, but soon after returned, when another shot was fired. The robber again passed out, and as he reached the street fell dead. The people were aroused, and the light revealed the mangled corpse of CHARLES BOYD. The next day the merchant made out a statement of his losses and described a portion of the goods missing. On examining the trunk of the lawyer, BOYD, some of them were found. There did not seem to be any doubt as to who was the thief. CHARLES M. BOYD is said to have been worth $25,000 in money and bonds. He has relatives who are highly esteemed in this section of the country.

We have given the facts as we have been told them, still there seems to be some mystery connected with the affair which time alone can unravel.

How Henry Keep Regulated John Bull's Exchanges.

We have heard that while Mr. KEEP was in Canada, beginning his noble fortune by operations in Provincial and Federal currency, the British Bank of North America, whose branches were in every important town, held a bitter rivalry with all the Provincial banks, always kept them in its debt, and demanded all balances from them to be paid in coin. This kept the Provincial gentlemen on a lively jump, while their British enemy, in the same town, grew comfortable and often fluffy with his plethora of coin. The Provincials paid gladly a half or one per cent. for the article; and the Britisher had to pay as much for transmitting it by stage and steamer to New-York to meet his own drafts.

This enlightened process had gone on for years, when one day our Yankee financier walked gravely and thoughtfully, as is his wont, into the British branch at Toronto and asked the manager innocently how he was off for specie and if he didn't want to buy drafts on New-York at a half of what it cost to send his specie there. Of course he did—any quantity—and "thanks" thrown in. Our financier then drops quietly in upon the Provincial manager and asks the health of his specie chest and if he doesn't want a few thousands at a premium of half per cent. Of course he does—any quantity—and "thanks" thrown in. Next morning, bright and early, Keep's hired carts are at the British bank, the heavy boxes trundled out and loaded, and the procession rumbles round the corner to the Provincial bank, which will trundle the bullion back again in two days to the very vault it has just left. This grave joke was actually repeated regularly for years in every town where the financier's general business led him; he pocketing five hundred to a thousand dollars a week, wondering that each turn was not the last and chuckling over his own honest luck and the sublime stupidity of the Johnny Bulls in letting a Yankee run away with their own business. We doubt that the Johnnies have seen the point of the joke to this day.

WALL-STREET.

The Mineral Fountain in the Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your *résumé* of the annual report of the Commissioners of the Central Park for 1867, informs us that "an ornamental structure is in process of construction on the green for the sale of mineral waters. Its cost will be $30,000."

One of the eight or ten firms engaged in the manufacture, advertises extensively and ostentatiously that "Our Mineral Waters in our Prize Medal Glass Fountains, standing at the head of all preparations of this country and Europe (!?) have been selected for the mineral springs of the New-York Central Park."

As the unsupported assertions of a self-laudatory advertisement go for nothing in the eyes of the intelligent, some explanation is certainly due the public as to the mode in which the above-mentioned *selection* was made; the particulars of the competition, names of the judges, and conditions imposed on the successful candidate; what rent to be paid, what price charged to the public, what control exercised for its benefit? These seem to your correspondent to be pertinent questions.

FAIR PLAY.

The Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

BALTIMORE, Md., Friday, Feb. 7, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Apropos of the excitement now prevailing respecting the rights of naturalized citizens abroad, will you allow me to ask a question or two?

First—Does the American Government recognize the right of her citizens casting off their allegiance at will?

Second—Suppose a native-born American citizen had cast off his allegiance and become an English subject, and had returned to this country to reside here during the progress of the civil war, would the said ex-citizen have been exempted from the draft?

Third—Suppose the said ex-American citizen had, during his residence in England, vilified the American Government in every possible way; had assisted by his money and influence in manning the *Alabama*; had espoused the cause of the South in violent speeches, and finally had come to this country with the declared intention of helping the South to achieve her independence—would the American Government, in view of his having cast off his allegiance, allowed him to go on his way rejoicing until he committed some overt act on this side of the water?

I ask these questions for information. Your obedient servant,

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

A Post-office Grievance.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 21st of last month I posted five letters, two newspapers and a magazine for Brazil. and not knowing the amount required, went to Station "G," at Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. The letters and papers being duly weighed I paid the amount required, feeling sure they would leave in the monthly steamer of the 23d *via* St. Thomas.

Last Saturday I received them all back again in one envelope. They had been opened, my address ascertained, and so returned to me stamped "insufficiently paid." The newspapers and magazine were not considered of importance enough, I suppose, and went to the Dead Letter Office.

I judge it best to send you this as the best mode of preventing others from suffering a similar annoyance, and calling the attention of the proper officials to the matter.

Your obedient servant,

THE WRITER.

The Gettysburg Asylum Musical Festival.

The grand musical festival, in aid of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers, came off, as advertised, last evening, at Irving Hall. The occasion drew together one of the largest audiences ever seen at Irving Hall, and so many persons applied for admission that at 8 o'clock there was no standing room for the hundreds who arrived after that hour. The musical programme was under the direction of THEODORE THOMAS, assisted by his celebrated orchestra, Miss BRAINERD, the distinguished vocalist, and Mr. G. MATZKA, pianist. The performance was an excellent one, and the several pieces were repeatedly applauded by the enthusiastic audience present. After the overture Mr. BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, manager for the Gettysburg Asylum Association, came forward and addressed the audience. He began by thanking them for their presence, and explained that the movement now inaugurated was a national one, and did not operate for the benefit of individuals. The people had erected a monument to honor the memory of the dead who laid down their lives on the field of Gettysburg, and now it was proposed to create an asylum for the reception of those veterans who suffered mutilation or such severe wounds that they were incapable of supporting themselves. He urged those present to keep the work alive, and enable the managers to erect an asylum that may be an honor to the nation and a benefit to the soldier.

Major JAMES HAGGERTY was next introduced, and made a stirring speech in behalf of the wounded soldiers, and said that as they had braved the perils of the battle-field for the safety of the country, they now deserved to have a proper asylum for the remainder of their lives, instead of being compelled to grind out organ music at street corners for the stray pennies dropped in their hat. He was not ashamed to speak in favor of the Gettysburg Asylum Association, as Speaker COLFAX had done likewise, and he had attended the concert because he had added his mite to the funds gathering in the hands of the managers. Both speeches were well received, and the audience appeared to be in the best of humors when the concert closed.

The Citizens' Association and the City Institutions.

The report of the Committee of the Citizens' Association, appointed by that body to inspect the institutions in charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, is highly commendatory of the manner in which these public officers perform this important trust. The Committee repeat in their report the figures given a short time since in an abstract of the annual report of the Commissioners, showing the number of persons on the books of the different institutions.

Of the new Infants' Hospital on Ward's Island the report says:

It was the custom to send foundlings and abandoned infants, and infants whose mothers were unable to work, to the Alms-houses, where the infants without mothers were committed to the care of the female inmates. It appears, however, from the report of the Commissioners, that the mortality among the infants without mothers was always 85 per cent, and excluding those adopted from time to time, an infant seldom survived a year. The Commissioners, in 1866, to decrease this mortality, established a separate hospital and appointed a matron, and paid nurses to its charge. The change, although perceptible, was not entirely satisfactory. The Commissioners then introduced, June, 1867, the wet-nurse system, by transferring some of the wet-nurses to the Infant Hospital. The change was manifest and immediate. In consequence of this prolonging the life of infants, it became necessary to transfer them, temporarily, to a portion of the Inebriate Asylum just completed on Ward's Island, and this transfer will continue until the Infant Hospital, now in course of erection on Randall's Island, is completed. The number of infants now at the hospital is 315, and the average mortality is about 20 per cent. Your Committee examined this institution very thoroughly. The infants are classified, the hopeless cases being placed in one large room by themselves. These hopeless cases are mostly those from two weeks old and upward, picked up in the streets of the City by the police. They are found generally in a starved or half-frozen condition. Several of those seen by the Committee were in a dying state. The Commissioners receive on an average from two to three infants daily. Your Committee found the rooms commodious, well aired and clean, and supplied with all the conveniences and comforts for the support of the infants. Each nurse has charge of two infants, whom she nurses.

Of the other institutions on the island—their condition and management—the report speaks in terms of unqualified praise.

On the vexed question of the condition of the Tombs it says:

"The First District Prison (the Tombs) was completed in the year 1838, with provision for the confinement of 120 prisoners, though the average number for that year was about fifty. The Commissioners report that in the year 1866 the average number was 369, and during the month of September, 1866, 435, or nearly four times the number for which the prison was contemplated. This prison, in addition to being a mere district prison, is also a prison for the temporary confinement of prisoners under sentence, and a receptacle for the prisoners from the other prisons who are held for trial; they are confined here until trial. The prison for males in the Tombs was very much crowded, from two to three prisoners being in each cell. There is not a sufficient classification of the prisoners; in consequence of the want of room, the more depraved prisoners are confined with those charged with lighter offences. The court-rooms and clerks' offices in the Tombs occupy much space—additional cells could be made if these court-rooms were removed—but they must of necessity be near the prisons. The Commissioners should be empowered by law to make such judicious alterations in the building as would supply the wants of the institution. Your Committee found the ventilation of the Tombs very imperfect and would recommend that the Commissioners give special attention to this subject.

The Committee calls the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of empowering the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to take active means to remove the sources of crime among our people. In this City the Commissioners represent that there are 30,000 children growing up in ignorance and idleness. They are mostly vagrants, and have no occupation but to beg, and learn no art but to steal. It is recommended that the Commissioners should have power to establish industrial schools, separate from the nurseries, to which children under 12 years of age found begging, those under 14 found committing punishable offences, and those whose parents represent them as incorrigible, should be sent under a police warrant, there to remain until indentured to some useful pursuit.

Of the present operation of the police courts the Committee says:

The Court of Special Sessions should be constituted in a manner different from the present system. No necessity exists for two Judges to hold that court at one time. One experienced magistrate will do justice to the criminal and the people; but two Special Sessions Judges should be created in order that the court might be also constantly in session. There would be no necessity for our extensive City district jails if all these courts were in session every day of the week, except Sunday, during the year. A person charged with petty crime could be arrested, examined, tried, and, if found guilty, sentenced, and on his way to the Penitentiary in twenty-four hours from the commission of his offence. The present Police Justices perform great labor, but it is easy to perceive that their number should be increased, and the system of holding courts reformed, in order to get the full benefit of their labor and to dispatch business.

The Committee recommends the establishing lodging-houses in different parts of the City, where those who shall be unexpectedly without shelter and without money, could find lodgings for the night, and could secure a plain wholesome breakfast in the morning.

The Committee also recommends that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction be requested to establish, in connection with their office, a Bureau of Labor Statistics and Information. A correspondence should be opened with the different officials of the cities, towns and villages throughout the Western States, and there should be forwarded to them a carefully prepared circular, calling out full and detailed information bearing upon the demand and supply question of all kinds of labor in the respective localities, cost of living, health, &c. With such letters there should be forwarded a pamphlet giving a full account of the organization of the Bureau of Information, Statistics and Employment. The information received from the authorities of the West should be printed in pamphlet form and a copy handed to each applicant at the Bureau desiring to obtain the information. There should be opened one or more books, in which should be recorded all applications of persons desiring to go West in pursuit of new homes and employment, with a full description of their ages, qualifications, trades, number in their families, age of children, &c. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction should, as fast as such lists can be prepared, forward the same to the towns and villages of the West, and to propose to the authorities thereof to forward to them any of the persons described in those lists that they may desire, on the condition that the authorities would defray the expense of their transfer, under an agreement with the emigrant that he or she would repay it out of his or her earnings. Parties in the West wanting labor could then go to the town authorities, describe what they desire, and deposit their money, which information and money could at once be forwarded to the Commissioners of Charities. Under such an arrangement those wishing to go West could be forwarded to homes selected by themselves, and have the means advanced to carry them from poverty to peace and plenty; and, while all would be benefitted, none would be taxed, under such circumstances. Every emigrant landing on our shores, and every child born to us, in all conditions of life, would then be a source of wealth, and would be a welcome. The Bureau of Information, Statistics and Employment should invite the intelligent and well-known philanthropists residing throughout the principal cities and towns of Europe to act as corresponding secretaries, and to forward all publications and works treating upon pauperism, crime, reformities, prisons, &c., &c., which publications would soon form a valuable library, full of suggestions, and containing the experience of other countries in these matters. The Bureau of Information and Statistics could forward, in return, their own and other publications in this country on these subjects. This interchange of ideas and information would be beneficial. It is submitted that a Bureau intelligently fulfilling these duties, would, with the expenditure of not over $10,000 per annum bestow incalculable relief and blessings upon tens of thousands of persons, and could in a few years with its increasing experience almost dry up the sources of poverty and crime. In addition the West would be supplied with the labor it so much needs. It should be borne in mind, also, that our people shrink from everything in the nature of alms taking, for this is felt to detract from manhood; but no such reluctance would be felt where the object of the Bureau would be merely to help those who were willing to help themselves. And it is a duty for the strong to foster and protect the weak, the wise to administer to the less gifted, and the intelligent to point out the way to those who are willing to work, but who know not whither to go in search thereof. Nearly one-half of our population live in cities, towns and villages, whereas not more than 25 per cent. of population should concentrate thus, and the balance should be upon the productive portion of the soil.

Having given further valuable suggestions, the report of the Committee concludes with complimentary reference to the Commissioners as gentlemen of enlarged views, with superior executive ability, foresight and business capacity; and express their conviction that the important trusts reposed in them, and the public moneys appropriated to be expended under their direction, are in safe hands, and that they are admirably qualified to inaugurate reforms in the treatment of pauperism and crime.

Extensive Fires Last Night.

At 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the fifth floor of No. 206 Eighth-avenue, occupied by B. WARSHAUER, cord and tassel manufacturer, who sustained a total loss of $3,000, which is covered by insurance in the Park and Germania Insurance Companies. The first floor is occupied by DEWITT & CLARK as a lager beer and billiard saloon. DEWITT & CLARK's loss will amount to about $500; and is not covered by insurance. The second floor is tenanted as the Democratic headquarters, and the third floor as the Republican headquarters. Both parts of the building are slightly damaged by water. The structure is known as Heidelberger Hall, and is owned by STEPHEN WRAY, who sustains a loss of $5,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. Engine No. 38 was upset in Sixth-avenue, while proceeding to the fire in Eighth-avenue.

At 11 o'clock another fire occurred in the large five-story brick building, Nos. 85 and 87 John-street, on the corner of Gold-street. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the entire building was destroyed. A. B. DOUGLASS, hydraulic pumps, occupied the first floor. The upper floors are occupied by A. W. PAYNE and FRANK GREEN, wholesale dealers in hardware. The aggregate loss on the stocks owned by these firms is estimated at over $400,000, understood to be fully insured. The loss on buildings will probably amount to $60,000; name of owner unknown. The list of insurances cannot be obtained owing to the lateness of the hour. The rear portion of No. 83, occupied as offices by several tenants, was also injured by the spread of the flames, causing severe individual losses.

About 12:30 o'clock this morning a portion of the John-street front of the main building fell with a crash. Fireman THOMAS CANNON, of Engine Company No. 10, was severely injured by a section of the wall striking him in the head. JOHN MCNAMARA, another fireman, fell through a trap-door and sustained severe injuries. Neither of these men are believed to be fatally injured.

The Contested Seat of the Sixteenth Assembly District—Sittings of the Legislative Committee.

The Legislative Committee on Contested Seats, consisting of Messrs. WOODS, of Albany; MADDEN, of Queens, and LOUGHRAN, of Greene, are now in the City examining the claims of HENRY CLAUSER, Jr., who contests the seat of Mr. BEVEY VAN BRUNT, the Republican member from the Sixteenth Assembly District. The Committee has held two sessions and examined a large number of witnesses, mostly Germans, who were positive they voted at the November election for Mr. CLAUSER. It is claimed by Mr. CLAUSER that the canvassers of the seventh election district made fraudulent returns of the vote cast. According to their returns, the vote in this district stood two hundred and fifty-four for VAN BRUNT and only forty-seven for CLAUSER, whereas the latter claims that he can bring forward more than that number of voters in the district, who will swear they voted for him. NELSON, & J. WATERBURY, acts as counsel for Mr. CLAUSER, and Messrs. LAWSON and FARRELL for Mr. VAN BRUNT. Between thirty and forty witnesses were examined at yesterday's session, and twenty-seven the day before, all of whom swore that they voted for Mr. CLAUSER. Mr. LAWSON objected yesterday to the further examination of witnesses, on the ground that a list of their names had not been furnished by the contestant to the opposite party. The Committee, however, continued the examination, subject to the objection. At the close of yesterday's session, which was held at a place called Brevoort Hall, in Fifty-fourth-street, the Committee adjourned to meet again on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Modification of the Excise Law.

The following is the act just passed by the Legislature, permitting the issue of licenses for a shorter period than one year, on payment of a sum proportioned to the time of continuance of the licenses, the period being not less than three months:

[Chapter 10.]

An Act explanatory of chapter 578, of the Laws of 1866, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York."

Passed Feb. 7, 1868, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York," passed April 14, 1866, shall be construed as conferring upon the Board thereby created power to grant licenses, permitting the person or persons licensed to sell and dispose of strong and spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer, or any one or more of them for any period not less than three months, nor more than one year from the time of the application for such license. But the said Board shall, on the receipt of a proportionate amount of the license fee now established by them, and subject to all restrictions heretofore imposed by law, grant a license for three months to every person who shall apply for the same prior to May 1, 1868.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New-York, Office of Secretary of State.—I have examined the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the City of Albany, this seventh day of February, [L. S.] in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

D. MILLERS, Jr., Deputy Secretary of State.

Copies of the bill were presented to Mr. THOMAS C. ACTON, of the Board of Excise, by Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, State Senator from this City, yesterday morning.

Hazard & Caswell's
PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL,
"BEST IN THE WORLD,"
Manufactured by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-avenue Hotel. —*Advt.*

Moet & Chandon Champagne.

Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865, I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL.) which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.

The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

Spring Style Ready.
FINE SILK HATS $6.
THE BEST MANUFACTURED $7.
FLEMING,
No. 146 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

At Lowest Manufacturers' Prices.—POLLAK & SON'S warranted Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar-holders, at their stores, Nos. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st., and 27 John-st., near Nassau. Repairing done; boiling, $1.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

HENRY—GRIFFIN.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 6, by Rev. Thomas Cooke, GEORGE F. HENRY, of Brooklyn, to EMMA V. GRIFFIN, of Jamaica. No cards.

DIED.

BARKER.—On Saturday, Feb. 8, ROBERT, son of William H. Barker, of Tivoli, Dutchess County, N. Y.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 4½ o'clock.

CARY.—On Saturday, Feb. 8, at the residence of his father, J. E. Cary, Esq., Plainfield, N. J., JOSEPH L. CARY, aged 24 years, 6 months and 16 days.

Funeral from the house on Tuesday next, at 2 P. M. Train on New-Jersey Central Railroad leaving New-York at 12 M., will arrive in time. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

CORNING.—On Saturday, Feb. 8, GEORGE W. CORNING, in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his father, Jasper Corning, are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, from No. 126 Madison-av.

DANIELS.—Suddenly, at Orange, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 7, LEWIS DANIELS.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Orange, on Monday, at 12½ o'clock. Boat leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 11:30 A. M., connecting with train to Brick Church Station, where carriages will convey parties to the Church.

ECKERT.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Feb. 7, FRANK, youngest son of Justus B. and Hannah Eckert, aged 18 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 108 Erie-st.

HERRICK.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, ANSON HERRICK, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, and the members of the Tammany Society, of the Democratic Republican General Committee of Tammany Hall, and of John D. Willard Lodge, F. & A. M., are requested to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 548 Lexington-av., on Sunday, Feb. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PEASE.—At the residence of Rev. L. M. Pease, on Thursday, Feb. 6, PHILO. C. PEASE, M. D., aged 32 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, John Peirce, West Farms.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 6, of paralysis, WM. AUGS. WHITE, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 2 Pierrepont-place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. ANDERSON, LATE FOREIGN Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, will deliver the third of his course of lectures on Missions before the Union Theological Seminary in the Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Rev. A. B. EARLE will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; also at 3 and 7½ P. M. The ordinance of baptism will be administered by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., after the evening service. Preaching every afternoon and evening of the week, by Rev. A. B. EARLE, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. SWAPE, OF TRINITY CHAPEL, will preach a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 9. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. Short addresses by visitors.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PULPIT services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' Class-meeting at close of morning sermon. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. Trustee meeting on Monday evening.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner Downing-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING, third lecture by Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor, on *Geology and the Bible.* Subject—*Panorama of the Ages.* Galleries free.

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC Circle THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of J. B. CONKLIN, No. 109 12th-st., cor. of 4th-av. Sittings for investigation every day.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, on subjects pertaining to the coming of the Lord. Seats free. No collection.

DR. AND MRS. PALMER WILL CONduct the services at Duane M. E. Church, in Hudson-st., near Spring, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Communion services at 3 P. M.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every LORD'S DAY, 10½ A. M., and EVENING, at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM 18, Cooper Institute. Preaching by Elder S. W. BISHOP on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT. Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock precisely.

BAPTIST.—SERVICES AT BLOOMINGDALE on 42d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., TO-DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor.

BISHOP BEDELL WILL PREACH IN the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st. this SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TESTIMONIAL AND REUNION.

The friends of Rev. J. S. INSKIP and lady are invited to attend a family gathering and reunion at their residence, No. 57 Greene-st., MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, supper on the table at 8 o'clock.

WEST 33D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av., Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor. Preaching next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M., and every afternoon and evening, at 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M., except MONDAY and SATURDAY. The Ordinance of Baptism will be administered SUNDAY EVENING. Preaching at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 3d-av., bet. 34th and 35th sts., SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M., by Rev. J. V. OSTERHOUT.

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD under the auspices of the American and Foreign Christian Union, in the Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st., (Rev. Dr. CROSBY's,) on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock. WM. A. BOOTH, Esq., will preside, and addresses be delivered by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, Prof. ROSWELL HITCHCOCK and Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY.

MISSIONARY MEETING IN THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th-st., near Broadway, (Rev. Dr. THOMSON's,)—Rev. WM. T. MORRISON, Missionary of the Presbyterian Board, with his wife and family, to sail on Tuesday for Pekin, China. A farewell meeting will be held as above, when Rev. Drs. LOWRIE, NEVINS, MORRISON, SUTPHEN and THOMSON will take part in the services. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

PRAYER BOOKS FOR MISSION WORK.—Rev. CHARLES H. HALL, D. D., Rector of Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., will preach in St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., next SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, the second of a series of Sermons, under the auspices of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society. Service at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, CORNER Clinton-st. and First-place, South Brooklyn.—The Pastor, Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The evening service will be specially adapted to the members of the Sabbath-schools connected with the Church. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. WM. MCALLISTER will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M., and Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach at 7 o'clock P. M., followed by the usual prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., will meet for worship, please God, in Trenor's Rooms, Lyric Hall, in 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Sermon by the Minister, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D.

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, No. 330 West 45d-st.—Rev. JOHN WM. TRIMBLE Minister in charge. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, will preach in this chapel SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner of 34th-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening, (at 7½ o'clock,) *The Physical and Moral Condition of the Earth and of Man during the Millennium.* Families and others invited. Seats free.

NATIONAL RELIGION.—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will lecture on the Four Great Words "*God, Soul, Jesus, Church,*" in Dodworth's Studio Building, No. 212 5th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock precisely. The public are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL,) West 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. every SABBATH. Sabbath-school and Bible Class at 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting every FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

G. C. ESRAY WILL PREACH AS USUAL at St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on SUNDAY, Feb. 9, at 10½ and 7. Morning Subject—*The Emblematic Mountains—Sinai—Calvary.* Evening subject—*Too Late for the Wedding.* Seats free.

CITY MISSION.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN behalf of the New-York City Mission will be held SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the South Reformed Church, 5th-av. and 21st-st., Rev. Dr. Rogers'. Address by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT and HENRY DAY, Esq., and others.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING—SABBATH, Feb. 9, corner Grand and Allen sts. Forenoon and afternoon. Sister SAULPAUGH, from New-Hampshire, will preach. Love Feast afternoon. All Christians are invited. Come, dear sinner, meet with us. Meeting in No. 14 Laurens-st., Star of Hope Mission, evening.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—BEDFORD-street Baptist Church, corner of Downing-street. Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Special sermon to young men in the evening. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 9th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 21 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. ADAMS WILL DELIVER A sermon to medical students at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½. Medical students and physicians are invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. E. BENJAMIN at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes—and Rev. CHARLES H. HALL D. D., at 7½ P. M.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday-School Union on MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 7½ P. M., with the Church in Madison-st., corner of Gouverneur. Address by Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND on the subject of *Sunday-School Libraries.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE—East side of 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Seats free.

NOTICE.—THE RIGHT REV. M. EASTBURN, Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts, will preach in the Church of the Atonement, in Madison-av., corner of 28th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, the 9th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Services Protestant Episcopal. Seats free. Hours, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rector, Rev. ABBOTT BROWN.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor, will preach in the morning at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER will preach in the evening at 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. Saviour, Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. S. F. DUNHAM. Evening service, 3½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. WM. D. WALKER.

ZION EPISCOPAL FREE CHAPEL, 2d-av., near 39th-st.—Right Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, Rector; Rev. JAS. MURRAY, Curate. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Services and Sermon, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lecture every Wednesday 7½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services SUNDAY, (God willing,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—Discourse to young people—*Philosophy of Pleasure in Religion.*

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH, 9th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*A Working Christianity.*

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—This Church will be opened for morning and evening services. The Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, will preach on SABBATH, Feb. 9, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

DODWORTH HALL SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Mrs. MAYNARD, a remarkable trance medium; addresses at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. A lady graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio, an inspirational speaker, will address the Conference at 3 o'clock.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., on Sunday afternoon; services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR SEVENteenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, (Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.)—On SUNDAY, the 9th inst., Rev. THOS. K. CONRAD will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene, near Canal.—Services SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Psalmody.* All welcome.

REV. T. RALSTON SMITH, D. D., WILL preach in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Preaching also at 7½ P. M.

ASSOCIATION OF SPIRITUALISTS—Mrs. EMMA JAY BULLENE will occupy the desk, at Masonic Hall, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D., WILL deliver a discourse on *Church Extension,* in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in 34th-st., (Rev. Dr. THOMSON's,) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M.

REV. S. J. KNAPP HAS A SERMON ON the "Beauty of Holiness" in the February number of the *Christian.* Price 10 cents, or $1 a year. Address CHRISTIAN, No. 264 Bleecker-st., New-York.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP—35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, Pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening lecture at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH WILL preach in the M. E. Church, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, near Sixth avenue, on this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

TRINITY CHAPEL, WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Choral service, with sermon, every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. At this service all the seats are free.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. ANDREW J. PEABODY, of Cambridge, Mass., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Feb. 9. Morning service, 10½; evening, 7½.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, the 9th, at 10½ by Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. W. MCALLISTER. Sunday-school at 9 and 2. Seats free.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH!—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Signs of the Times.*

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector—will hold Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st.. The Rector will preach. Seats free.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every Sunday afternoon at 3½.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av., cor. 11th-st.—Services SUNDAY, Feb. 9, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PAXTON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., instead of evening as heretofore.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7 o'clock, on *Cities of Refuge.* Sacrament at 3 P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. G. W. LORD, morning and evening. Strangers invited.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH.—E. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 8, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81. C	112¾
65,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111¾
4,000	do	111⅜
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	108⅝
30,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	109⅝
22,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	107⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New issue	107⅝
20,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s C.	104⅝
10,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	107⅝
10,000	do. 3d series	107⅜
20,000	do	107⅝
5,000	do ....Small	107⅛
2,000	N. Y. St. 6s. 73	[illegible]
6,000	Brook. 6s Park L.	98
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ..x-c	64¼
20,000	Tenn. 6s. new	59⅞
5,000	do	60
20,000	do	60
3,500	Virginia 6s..x-c	44¾
1,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c	51
20,000	do	52
4,000	Brook. 6s. W. L.	94½
10,000	N.C. St. 6s. new.	50⅝
6,000	do	51
9,000	do	50⅞
18,000	Missouri St. 6s,	104
25,000	do	104⅛
8,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	85½
4,200	B.N.Y.&E.1stm.	98
2,000	Alt. & T.H.1stM.	93¾
2,000	Al. & T. H. Inc.	80½
25,000	Tol.& W. E. Bs.	70
1,000	do	69¾
15,000	P., Ft.W.& C. 3d.	89
1,000	Tol., P. & W.1st.	82¼
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	101
20	Am. Ex. Bank	118
25	Continental Bank.	100⅛
5	Ninth National	104
	do	103⅝
100	Canton Co. ...b10	60⅞
400	do	60½
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	36⅝
200	West. U. Tel. .b30	37
200	do	36⅞

25	Del. & Hud. C.	149
10	Pacific Mail......s30	109⅝
600	do	110
100	do......b30	110¼
300	Atlantic Mail	95½
100	N. Y. Guano	12
30	Adams Ex. Co.	74
100	Mer. U. Ex.	34⅝
20	do	34½
800	N. Y. Cen. R	128⅝
200	do......s30	128⅝
2000	Erie R	74⅜
2800	do	74⅝
200	Erie Pref	81
100	do	80⅝
1000	Reading R	94⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. R...s60	91⅜
300	do	92¼
600	do	92⅛
500	do	92⅛
100	do......b30	92⅝
100	Ill. Cen	136⅞
100	Chic. & N. W. R	59⅞
100	do	60
100	Chic. & N.W.Pf	74⅜
1000	do	74⅝
200	do	75⅝
300	Chic. & R. I.	99
200	Clev. & Tol	112¾
100	M. & St. P	49⅝
	do	49½
100	do	49⅝
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	66⅝
600	do	66⅞
100	do......b30	67
200	do......b10	67
400	do	67
200	do	67
18	New-Jersey Cen. R	118
100	do	115⅝
100	P., Ft. W. & C...b10	102⅝
100	do	102⅝
400	Chi. & Alt. R	135
1600	O. & Miss. R	33
500	do	33⅛
500	do......b30	33⅜
	do	33⅜
100	Ohio & Miss Pf	76
200	H. & St. J. R	60
100	H. & St. J. Pf.b60	72
400	do	72
100	Rens. & Sar. R	80½

SECOND BOARD.

20,000	Tenn. 6s. new	60
20,000	do	59⅞
9,000	Virginia 6s. ex c.	44⅜
10,000	Missouri 6s	104⅛
30,000	M. & St. P. 1st	99
25	Pac. Mail	110⅝
300	Quick. Min. Co.	25
200	West. U. Tel	36⅝
300	Atlantic Mail	96
100	do	96¼
600	do	96⅛
20	Am. Ex. Co.	69⅝
100	N. Y. Guano	12
100	do	11⅞
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	73⅛
100	Mer. Union Ex	34½
100	do	34⅝
1000	N. Y. Cen	129¼
600	Erie R	74½

200	Reading R	95
100	Illinois Cen	137½
100	do	137⅝
100	Chic. & N. W.Pf	75⅞
500	Ohio & Miss. R	33⅜
200	M. & St. P. R	50¼
200	do	50½
100	do	50⅝
400	do	50⅜
500	do	51
1000	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	68
100	do......s30	67⅞
200	do	67⅝
100	P., F. W. & C.	102⅝
200	do	102⅝
200	do	102
500	Alt. & T. H. Pf	73
100	Chic. & Alt	135
100	do	135½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co. b10	60½
100	do	60⅝
100	Mer. U. Ex	35
100	do	34⅝
100	do b3	34⅝
100	Quick. Min. b10	25
200	Pacific Mail	109⅜
500	At. Mail	95½
300	Wes. U. Tel	36⅝
100	do c	36⅜
60	Mariposa Prf	14⅝
800	N. Y. Cen. R.ex-d	128⅝
1100	Erie R	74⅝
100	Erie R. Pf	81
100	Reading R c	94⅝
100	Tol. W. & W	47
100	do	47⅛
10	Mil. & St. P.	49
100	do c	49⅝
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf	67
500	do b10	67
100	do b5	67⅛

100	P., Ft. W. & C	102⅝
100	Ohio & M. R	32⅞
100	do b10	33
100	do c	32⅞
300	M. S. & N. I. R	92⅛
100	do c	92⅜
100	do b5	92⅛
600	Clev. & Pitts	97⅛
300	do	97⅝
200	Clev. & Tol. b15	112½
800	Chi. R. I. & P. c	99¼
200	do c	99⅛
100	do s10	99⅛
100	do b3	99¼
1100	Chi. & N. W.	60
200	do b10	60⅜
200	do c	60
300	Chic. & N. W. Pf	74¾
600	do	74⅝
100	do b10	74⅝
200	do c	74⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

20	Amer. Ex	69⅝
200	Adams Ex. Co	74
200	Wells, Fargo Ex	43
10	Mer. U. Ex	34
200	Canton Co	60⅛
100	do b30	60⅝
100	do	60⅜
100	do c	60¼
300	Atlantic Mail	95⅛
100	do	95⅝
200	do	95⅝
200	West. U. Tel	37
400	do	36⅞
200	do b15	37
100	do c	36⅞
100	do b8	36⅞
300	N. Y. Cent. ....x-d	129½
700	do	129⅜
500	do	129⅝
100	do b10	128⅞
200	do c	129⅛
200	Pacific Mail	110⅛
200	Erie R	74⅝
200	do	74⅝
300	do	74½
200	do b10	74½
400	Reading R	94⅞
1800	do	95
200	do s5	95

100	Erie R. Pf	81
100	Alt. & T. H	51
300	Al. & T. H. Pf	72¾
300	Mil. & St. P.	50
300	Mil. & St. Paul Pf	67⅝
100	do b10	67⅞
200	do	67⅝
100	do b5	67½
400	do	67⅜
100	P., F. W. & C	102⅝
100	Ill. Cen	137
800	Ohio & Miss. R	33⅝
200	do b3	33⅝
200	do c	33⅜
100	do b30	33⅝
100	do b5	33⅜
400	M. S. & N. I	92⅝
100	do b3	92⅜
400	Cleve. & Pitts	97⅜
100	do b30	97⅝
200	do c	97¼
100	Clev. & Tol. b10	112½
100	Chic., R. I. & P. ..c	99⅛
800	do	99⅛
600	do	99⅝
100	do c	99⅛
400	Chi. & N. W. R	60
200	Chic. & N.W. Pf	75⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Adams Ex	74½
300	Mariposa Min. Co.	8
100	Pacific Mail	110⅛
200	do	110
100	Atlantic Mail	96¼
100	do	96¾
100	do b10	96⅛
100	do	96⅞
300	N. Y. Cen ....x-d	129¼
400	do	129⅛
200	do	129½
300	Erie R	74⅝
200	Erie Pf	81⅛
500	Reading R	94⅞
1800	do	95
200	do b10	95
200	do b30	95⅛
200	do	95⅛

100	Hud. Riv. R	147½
100	do s60	147
100	Tol., W. & W	46⅝
200	M. & St. P. Pf	67⅝
100	do b15	67⅞
700	P., F. W. & Ch	101⅜
500	do	102
400	Ohio & Miss. R	33⅛
100	do	33⅜
200	Mil. & St. P	50⅝
100	Mich. S. & N. I. ..b3	92⅜
500	do	92⅝
400	Cleve. & Tol	112⅝
600	Chic., R. I. & P	99⅝
200	do	99⅜
400	Chi. & N. West	60
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf	75
200	do b30	75⅛

SATURDAY, Feb. 8—P. M.

The Gold sales again reflected a firm market, though the price was no higher than on Friday. At the close of the Gold Room the quotation was 142⅛ ℔ cent. The Customs demand of the week $2,071,000, but against these receipts the Treasury Office paid out $968,000 for Gold Interest, and $134,000 on the Principal of the Loan of 1847-67. The French steamer carried out in Gold and Silver bars and Foreign Gold and Silver, $786,645, making the whole specie export of the week $1,644,057. The amount of Gold in Bank on the averaged Statement of the week is $131,948 less than last Monday. The General Deposit line is increased $4,514,024, and the Loans are higher by $4,139,923. The rates of Money to the Brokers at the close of the week are 4@5 ℔ cent. on pledge of the Public Funds of the United States; 5@6 ℔ cent. on other Stock Collateral and on Gold, and 6@7 ℔ cent. on prime Merchant paper of short date. Exchange on London dull at 109⅝@109¾ ℔ cent.

The Public Funds varied but slightly in price from the last sales of Friday, but the market wanted spirit in the first dealings of the forenoon, and there was some disposition manifested to press sales of the 5-20s of 1862 at 111⅜ ℔ cent. But later in the day the feeling improved in these Bonds, after the Cable telegrams from Frankfort and London, and the German Brokers were large buyers at 111½ ℔ cent. The other Funds felt this change, and full rates were bid to the prominent dealers in Wall-street after 2 o'clock. On Saturdays no Afternoon Government Department Board is held in the Exchange, although this practice works some inconvenience, and renders the market somewhat unreliable, so far as quotations on actual sales interest the public.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was decidedly the strongest of the whole week, the advance in prices and the speculative movement taking a more general range over the New-York and Western list. Erie Stock was active and higher, but with all the dealings and frequent fluctuations in it, (which are good for the Commission Brokers, of course,) it has ceased, in a measure, to control the temper of speculation in the other New-York and Western Roads. Among the latter, Northwest Preferred, Michigan Southern, and both classes of the St. Paul Stock were the favorites of the day, and much strength was also shown by Ohio and Mississippi, Fort Wayne and Rock Island. Illinois Central sold up to 137⅝, and Chicago and Alton at 135½ ℔ cent. The Miscellaneous list sympathised with the Railways, and most of them were in demand at the full prices of Friday. There was a further rise of 1 ℔ cent. in Missouri Bonds.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night, the Railways generally strong:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	104¼	104⅛	Missouri	103⅝	104⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅜	111⅝	Northwest	60	60
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	107⅝	107⅝	N. West Pref	74⅛	75
N. Y. Central	128⅝	129⅜	Rock Island	98⅝	99¼
Erie	74	74⅝	Fort Wayne	102⅝	102
Hudson	146⅝	147⅛	W. U. Telegraph.	36⅝	36⅞
Reading	94⅝	95	St. Paul Pref	66⅝	67⅝
Mich. Southern	92	92⅛	St. Paul Com	48⅝	50⅛
Ohio and Miss	32⅛	33⅜	Pacific Mail	109⅝	109⅝
Pittsburgh	97⅝	97⅛	American Gold	142⅛	142⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	60⅛	60	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1868	[illegible]
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1868	[illegible]
6 ℔ ct. reg., 1881	111⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	108⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅝
5-20 coup., small	108
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	107⅝

5-20 coup., 1867	107⅝
Oregon W. L. ½ y. '81	108⅝
5 ℔ cent., reg., 1871	117
5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	110
5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	111
10-40 reg., 1874	101
10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104⅛
7 3-10 2d series	107⅝
7 3-10 3d series	107⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	102¾
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Bounty	[illegible]
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872	102½
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1873	102⅝
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1874	102⅝
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1875	102⅝
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1877	102⅝
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1878	102⅝
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	98⅝
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101½
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅝
Illinois reg., 1860	99⅝
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99½
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	99½
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99⅝
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	99⅝
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99¼
Illinois 6s, cou. 1879	99⅝

Illinois War Loan	99⅝
Indiana 5 ℔ c.	92
Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	92½
Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	92½
Michigan 6 ℔ c. 1883	92½
Michigan 7 ℔ c. W. L.	100
Tennessee 6 ℔ c. ex-c.	64
Tennessee new bds	59⅝
Virginia 6s, ex-c.	44
Virginia 6s., n. b.	[illegible]
Georgia 6s	67⅝
Georgia 7s, new bonds.	[illegible]
North Carolina 6s, x.c.	51
North Car. 6s. n. b.	50⅝
Missouri 6s	104⅝
Mo. H. & St. Jo. is	85
Missouri Pacific R. is	[illegible]
California 7s	[illegible]
Connecticut 6s	99

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132
Manhattan	136
Merchants	115½
Mechanics'	118
Union	115½
America	136¼
Phenix	105
Fulton	158
Greenwich	160
National	106½
Seventh Ward	110
State of New-York	109½
Commerce	116
Mechanics B'k Ass.	114
Broadway	278
American Exchange	118

Bank of North Am'a.	104
Irving	105
Metropolitan	129½
East River	97½
Shoe and Leather	110½
Continental	100
St. Nicholas	103
Commonwealth	106
Imp'rs. & Traders'	117½
Park	143
Manuf's & Merch'ts	102
Central National	105
Fourth National	103
Ninth National	104
Oriental	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101
Erie 1st Mort. ext'd	104
Erie 7s. 3d. ind.. 1883	100
Erie 7s. 4th ind.. 1880	94
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	92
Buff., N.Y.& Erie. 1st '77	92
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S.F. '85	102½
Harlem 1st M. 1869-'72	103
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8 ℔ c. '82	110½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	109
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	93
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	99
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 p.c.	99½
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	110
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	79⅝
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	94
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	89
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	85
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	87½
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	96⅝
Lack. & West'n. bds	95⅝
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97½
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97¼

Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	91
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	70
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	82
Gt. Western 2d M. '93	74
Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	97
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94¾
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100½
N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102⅝
Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	97½
Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	89
Cleve. & P. 2d M.	99
Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	94
Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Chi. & Alton S.F.	98
Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M.	100¼
Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	96
Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	65½
Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	91
Peninsula R.R. bonds	85
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89½
Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	79
Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86½
Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	75½
Bos., H. & Erie, 1st M.	62

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the port of New-York, from foreign ports, for the week ending Feb. 7, 1868, was $2,448,706.

The *American Railroad Journal* gives the following abstract of the report of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867:

RECEIPTS.

From passengers	$1,281,454 04
From freight	353,072 65
From U. S. mail, rents, express, freight and other sources	230,776 67
Total	$1,865,303 36

EXPENSES.

Maintaining railroad, bridges and buildings	$259,967 28	
Repairs of locomotives, cars and machinery	160,417 98	
Fuel—cost and labor in preparing	150,007 47	
Operating the road and transporting passengers and freight	428,214 92	
Office expenses, salaries and contingencies	20,546 06—	1,019,153 71
Balance		$846,149 65
Interest on bonds		$59,673 54
Transit duty on passengers and freight		33,799 29
State tax on capital stock		28,437 50
Government tax		65,000 32
Sinking fund		20,000 00
Dividends in cash, August and February		568 482 00
Profit and loss, to surplus earnings		67,757 00
Total		$846,149 65

The number of passengers transported over the road during the year, was as follows:

Over the whole line of the road	613,545
Between Jersey City and Newark	1,738,061½
Between Jersey City and Elizabeth	160,049
Between Jersey City and Rahway	163,066½
Between Jersey City and Uniontown	18,387
Between Jersey City and New-Brunswick	136,697
Between all intermediate places	828,172½
Total, not including commuters and free passengers	3,656,978½

The number of tons of goods, wares and merchandise transported over the road during the year was as follows:

Over the whole line of the road	55,888
Between Jersey City and Newark	42,738
Between Jersey City and Elizabeth	19 547
Between Jersey City and Rahway	14,068
Between Jersey City and New-Brunswick	29,082
Between Jersey City and all intermediate places	117,084
Total	278,407

Number of miles run by passenger, freight and other trains, 677,201.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Capital stock		$6,000,000 00
Funded debt		850,000 00
Bonds and mortgages		512,614 00
Due other railroads		194,009 73
Profit and loss, being surplus earnings represented by permanent improvements, and the property and cash stated below	$109,867 73	
Dividend, 1st January, payable 3d February, 1868	293,750 00—	403,617 73
Total		$7,960,241 46
Cost of road and equipments:		
For graduation and masonry, bridges, superstructure, iron, passenger and freight stations, buildings and fixtures, engine and car houses, workshops, machinery and fixtures, engineering, land and land damages		$4,077,493 00
Locomotives, tenders and snow plows		469,000 00
Cars—passenger, freight and baggage		389,314 00
Property, viz.:		
Bridge, ferry, turnpike and other stocks, real estate, ferry boats, privileges and fixtures, including the property and privileges purchased of the Jersey Associates	$2,393,297 44	
Due from other roads	66,497 55	
Cash in bank, cash items, and balances due	564,639 47—	3,024,434 46
Total		$7,960,241 46

President—ALFRED L. DENNIS.
Secretary—F. W. RANKIN.
Treasurer—H. J. SOUTHMAYD.
General Superintendent—F. WOLCOTT JACKSON.

The *Financial Chronicle* of this State comments on the latest project for the "unsettling of the public credit," thus:

"If it be a sound maxim of financial policy that the public debt should be left to itself now that it is almost consolidated, and will soon be entirely so; and that the currency should be also allowed to recover its equilibrium without any further changes either by increasing or lessening the mass of paper money in circulation—then the people who generally believe in and hold fast by this maxim would be much relieved if Congress would by some positive act give expression to it at an early day.

We had hoped that the universal disapprobation which Mr. SHERMAN's funding bill evoked throughout the whole country when it was introduced into the Senate, on the 17th of December last, would have prevented any further efforts of the same mischievous tendency. There are two reasons which are conclusive against tampering at present with the national securities. First, we have just funded the debt, and it would be puerile extravagance to undo all we have done in order to try experiments, and begin the work over again. Secondly, we have for long weary months suffered the business of the nation to be deranged, and its financial machinery to be overstrained and disturbed by the funding operations of the Treasury. The country now wishes to be indulged with a little quiet and to rest from such costly experiments. Our busy millions of workers have, in the progress of the manipulation and consolidation of the debt, been subjected to impoverishment and loss, which they can no longer afford, and are no longer willing to afford. We have spent vast sums of money in funding the national debt in its present form, and in its present form it should for the present rest. Such are well known to be the views of the men who are entitled to be heard on this subject in the chief cities. And yet, on Thursday last Mr. SHERMAN reported a measure which stands in almost as direct opposition to them as was the recent project which he has seen so emphatically and so unanimously rejected. If correctly reported in the newspapers, this new bill provides as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue bonds bearing interest at five per cent., principal and interest payable in coin, and due in forty years, but redeemable in ten, to an amount sufficient to cover all outstanding obligations of the United States, other than five per cent. bonds, and to be exchanged for such obligations or disposed of otherwise at not less than par, and said bonds or proceeds thereof to be exclusively used for the redemption or in exchange of existing securities of the United States. The bonds to be issued shall be known as the consolidated debt of the United States, and shall be exempt from all taxation by State or local authority, and the same, with the interest thereon and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties to the United States, other than such income tax as may be assessed upon other incomes.

And in consideration of the reduction of the rate of interest, there shall be appropriated, out of the import duties, an amount equal to one per cent. on the bonds issued, which shall be applied to the purchase or payment of the national debt. In addition to the sums necessary to pay the interest and maturing bonded debt of the United States there is appropriated out of the Treasury a sum which, including the said interest and maturing debt and the one per cent., as aforesaid, shall amount to $135,000,000 annually, which sum shall be applied to the reduction of the debt in lieu of the sinking fund contemplated by the act of February 25, 1862.

Five-twenty bonds shall, before the expiration of five years from date, at the option of the holders, be exchanged for the new bonds, and such as are now redeemable shall be presented for exchange before the 1st of November next, and not thereafter, and the residue not later than six months after the expiration of five years from date for lawful money of the United States.

And the consolidated bonds and United States notes are to be exchangeable for each other when presented to the Treasury, unless the amount of United States notes outstanding shall be equal to $400,000,000, or unless the United States shall have resumed payment in coin for their notes.

The last section provides that any contracts hereafter specifically made in coin shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to the terms of said contracts.

If, as is often said, the brokers and speculators always find their harvest where financial confusion reigns, this bill ought to be a great favorite with that much abused order of persons. For should any such measure ever become a law, nothing is more certain than that an era of distrust would begin for our public securities, and that the resulting confusion would shake the vast fabric of our financial machinery which is built upon them. To the stable foundations of the public credit this measure would apply itself, and insidiously undermine or dissolve away their solid strength, till the imagination shrinks from contemplating what would come after.

The leading feature of this bill is, that for the first time in the financial history of this country it resorts to semi-confiscation. The holders of our six per cent. Government securities are either to give them up, and to take instead a five per cent. bond; or, if they refuse to do this, this bill threatens to pay them off in greenbacks at par six months after the five years option expires. For the 514,000,000 of 6 per cent. Five-twenties of 1862, this law proposes to issue immediately an equal amount of 5 per cent. new bonds, and should the holders refuse to submit to the compulsory exchange, then at an appointed time the interest is to be stopped. From that day forward all detached Five-twenty coupons of subsequent maturity will, if presented at the Treasury, be dishonored and repudiated. The same policy of repudiation is to be enforced toward the remaining 860,000,000 of Five-twenties of the later issues, until the holders have all submitted to the loss, or, in disgust, have sold their bonds to other persons at home or abroad, if in the general overthrow of our credit there can be found any investors more pliant in the enforcement of their vested rights.

We shall not discuss here the last clause of this extraordinary measure. This final section is merely a "rider." It seeks to legalize gold contracts, and has no plan in a bill dealing with the public debt, and the contracts of the nation with its creditors. If passed, the gold contract bill must rest on its own merits. Mr. SHERMAN's project is certainly broad enough in itself, and does not admit of any heterogeneous matter being tacked to it for any purpose whatever."

The Detroit *Post* of the 7th inst. says:

"It is estimated by those best acquainted with the lumber trade of the State that at least eighty per cent. of the annual production is sold to other States. A safe estimate on the total forest productions thus disposed of would be seventy-five per cent. We have, therefore, for 1867:

Lumber	$20,052,361
Lath	450,000
Shingles	1,100,000
Cooperage	1,250,000
Ship-timber	500,000
Firewood	187,500
Grand total	$23,539,861
Less twenty-five per cent. consumed in the State	$5,884,966
Amount received from other States for products of Michigan forests in 1867	$17,6444,895

With this magnificent showing of the wealth poured into Michigan in a single year, from the produce of its forests, inquiry naturally arises how long this production is to last. Certainly not forever; and it will need but very simple calculations to show that it must soon begin to diminish quite as rapidly as it has formerly increased. Careful calculations of the extent of Michigan forests make it probable that the lumber traffic of the State will so greatly diminish within the next 10 or 15 years that it will cease to be a great traffic. It is very doubtful indeed if the product of 1867 will ever be surpassed, although the present, and possibly two or three succeeding years, may equal it. Thousands and tens of thousands of acres of pine lands are stripped bare every season to supply this immense production; and the time is rapidly approaching when no timber will be left except upon lands reserved by men having the capital and foresight to set aside a portion of this wealth for the years of scarcity to come. The present generation will see the vast pine region of the northern counties turned into a wealthy agricultural country, and scarcely enough timber left standing in the Lower Peninsula to supply the wants of its own inhabitants."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

DISTILLING WITHOUT LICENSE—AN OBSTINATE JUROR.

The United States vs. *George Nicholas.*—The accused in this case was put on trial on Friday last for doing business as a distiller without having paid the special tax required by law. The evidence showed that in December last Collector O'Callahan, from information which he had received, went to a grocery store at No. 748 Eighth-avenue, where he found a still and ma[illegible] in the cellar, the door of which was locked. It wa[illegible]ened by the defendant, who was the only man t[illegible] He admitted to the officers that he had been at [illegible] there for four or five weeks, but said that he w[illegible]mployed at $1 50 a day by a man named Smith[illegible]e stated where Smith lived, but it appeared th[illegible]e was not to be found, although the officers went with Nicholas to several places where he said Smith could be found. He further admitted that he had sold some spirits which had been distilled in the place. No proof of Smith's existence or of his having anything to do with the place was furnished, except that the place was hired in the name of Smith and two month's rent paid in advance.

The Judge charged the jury that the still, being in the same building with the grocery, was evidence to every one connected with it that it was an illegal one, because, by the law, the two could not be in the same building; that the possession of mash and a still was, under the law, presumptive evidence that the possessor was carrying on the business of a distiller. He further said that for the purposes of this case he should charge that a mere laborer would not come within the provisions of the law, but, that any one who participated in the profits, directly or indirectly, or was a party interested in the scheme of running the still, would be liable as a distiller, if no special tax was paid as appeared to be in this case.

After being out a couple of hours or so, the jury somewhat to the surprise of those who were present at the trial, returned and said they were unable to agree upon a verdict. The Judge, however, declined to discharge them, and they remained together during Friday night. On Saturday morning the Judge came in and directed the jury to be called. The foreman stated that they had been unable to agree, and thought it was impossible that they should agree.

The Judge remarked that in view of the undisputed facts proved in the case, it was difficult to believe that any reasonable doubt could be entertained as to the proper verdict to be rendered; that one great object of all criminal prosecutions was to deter others from committing like offences, and he was unwilling to allow it to go out that a proved offender against the Internal Revenue laws could pass through the courts without punishment, and that upon this general consideration, and also to prevent the criticism which might follow the members of the jury if they failed to render a verdict in the case, he felt bound to keep the jury together.

The Foreman stated that they stood 11 to 1 within three minutes after they first went out, and had so continued; that the one juryman seemed to be stubborn, and he was satisfied there was something back which prevented him from agreeing to a verdict.

The jury then retired again, and after being out a while longer they sent word that they had agreed, and on arriving into court rendered a verdict of guilty.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Henry Frick, indicted for passing counterfeit money, pleaded guilty to the indictment. The circumstances were stated to the Court under which he passed it, it having been given to him by a grocer. His employer, a respectable man named Williams, said that Frick had been in his employ several years had often collected money for him, and he had never found anything wrong about him, and thought he had been led into this by some one worse than himself. He still had confidence, and should keep him in his employ if he could. He had two little children, whose mother was dead, and would have no one to care for them if their father was taken away.

The Judge determined to suspend sentence and let Frick go on his own recognizance, giving him a warning as to his future behavior. Frick stepped up to the clerk's desk and gave the recognizance, and left the court-room with his face fairly shining at his release.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 8.

No orders to show cause will be granted during the remainder of this term of the Court, except as provided by the rule. All motions must be noticed for the first and third Mondays, and for no other time. Members of the Bar must file their notes of issue four days before the first and third Mondays; if not so filed, they will be placed on the calendar for the next term.

By order of the Court,
CHAS. E. LOEW, County Clerk.
R. C. BEAMISH, Clerk at Chambers of the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Mullin and a Jury.

THE LAW OF COMPENSATION AS TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

John Ross vs. *George Janeway.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover $200, for services of himself and Horatio Henriques, as real estate brokers, in appraising the premises Nos. 86, 88, 90, 92 and 92½ Chatham-street, in this City, and attending before Judge Samuel Jones in a proceeding pending before him as Referee, and testifying as experts as to their value. The plaintiff claimed that he and Mr. Henriques were employed by the attorney of the defendant in the said proceeding, and that such employment was duly authorized by the defendant. On the part of the defendant it was claimed that the defendant had not authorized such employment, and that the brokers had merely attended as witnesses before the Referee, and were entitled to nothing except witness fees.

A verdict was rendered for plaintiff for the amount claimed, $200—to which the Court added an allowance of five per cent.

James S. Stearns for plaintiff; D. R. Garniss and Levi S. Chatfield for defendant.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: John H. Lee, Amasa D. Hove, Mary E. [illegible] Silas Bronson, Eliza H. Lawrence, Mary Nix, Jas. B. Williamson, Wm. Gale, Wm. D. Hussey, Isaac Dyckenson, John L. Fullerton, Lyman Philips, Eli Wainwright, Sarah J. McKeaynk.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of Administration have been granted on the estates of the following named persons: Alexander M. Matthews, Johanna Weir, Sarah Perry, John Perry, Catharine Simpson, Charles Werner, Anna Eugert, William Masterson, Martin Ryan, Amelia Spatz, Kasper J. Schmidt, Ernest Vermann, Gardner T. White, John Duffie, Clarinda Lowry, Catharine Brady, Ann Kelly, John Muir, B. Joseph Zimmer, Alonso F. Bailey, Cleveland F. Brock, Alexander L. Coutts, Gertrude Halbeck, Francis Church, Cordelia Pitman, Ethelinda Thomas, and Archibald Watts.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Ellen O'Neil has been appointed guardian of Patrick O'Neil; Sarah McPyke guardian of James, Sarah and Lilly O'Neil; Catharine Sauer of Mary Soffistraher; Catharine Sauer of Thomas, Lena and Christian Sauer; Mary Fox of Mary F. Fox; Catharine M. Noe of Rosetta and Kate E. Noe; Frederick Keitemeyer of Frederick Lake, and John Santry of Charles R. Thomas.

ESTATES SETTLED.

The accounts of the following estates have been settled: Peter W. Malone, Henry Heisterberg and Lorenzo Moses.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 8.

By Judge Barnard.

Henry Redmond vs. William Elmer; motion denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of Chatfield Hardaway *vs.* The Hardaway Bolt Company, &c.; peremptory *mandamus* granted with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 8.

Before Judge Brady.

Allonay *vs.* Maitland; motion denied without costs, and without prejudice to plaintiff's right to renew the motion.

Mason *vs.* The Board of Supervisors; judgment for defendants on the demurrer.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 8.

By Judge Jones.

Jones *vs.* Bernard; default opened on payment of $10 costs; judgment to stand as security.

Fullerton *vs.* Gaylord; motion for a commission granted.

Henniman *vs.* Soul et al.; motion granted.

Hardaway Bolt, &c., Company *vs.* Caldwell; motion for a reference granted.

Ward et al. *vs.* Jewett et al.; motion granted without costs.

Jewett et al. *vs.* Ward et al.; motion granted without costs.

Raynolds *vs.* Otenson; motion granted.

Kraemer *vs.* Geaza; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Puleston et al. *vs.* Stout et al; let an execution issue.

By Judge Monell.

Van de Venter *vs.* Deutsch; judgment for defendant on the demurrer to the answer, with costs.

De Meza *vs.* Wolf; motion to set aside satisfaction piece of judgment denied.

Terrier *vs.* American Glass Company; motion to set aside the attachment must be granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar yesterday embraced but twenty-five cases, and they were thus disposed of:

John Dolan, beating his wife; two months Penitentiary.

William Timms, petit larceny; four months Penitentiary.

Michael Kelly, assault and battery; acquitted.

Bridget Barafield, petit larceny; two months Penitentiary.

Charles Clark, petit larceny; two months Penitentiary.

William Wise and Edward Whain, petit larceny; three months Penitentiary each.

James Logan, assault and battery; fined $10.

Julius Dauphin, cruelty to animals; acquitted.

Jesse Ball, cruelty to animals; acquitted.

Phillip Bernard, petit larceny, six month Penitentiary.

Catharine Crotty, petit larceny; acquitted.

William H. Poole, petit larceny; three months Penitentiary.

On four cases sentence was suspended, and eight were continued.

CONDUCTOR VS. PASSENGER.

James Logan, a man of means and good character, was put on trial for an assault on Ambrose W. Oliver, a conductor on the Bleecker-street line. The testimony showed that on Sunday evening last Logan was a passenger on Oliver's car, and sat next the rear door, which Logan insisted on keeping closed. Some lady passenger complaining of the car being closed, Oliver attempted to open the rear door, when Logan shut it forcibly against the hand of Oliver, which was caught between the door and door-frame, Logan holding the door closed by main force and lacerating Oliver's hand badly. It was not claimed that Oliver had been ungentlemanly in his treatment of Logan, and it was argued that the latter, if he desired the door closed had a right to close it. For the prosecution it was urged that Logan had usurped the control of the car, and was using it for his special accommodation, to the detriment of the fourteen or fifteen other passengers in the vehicle, and that in so doing he had maliciously assaulted the conductor, the only legal custodian of the car. Logan was adjudged guilty of the assault and fined $10.

IS IT CRUELTY TO REST A HORSE?

Mr. Bergh occupied the major portion of the session with charges of cruelty to animals preferred against Julius Dauphin and Jesse Ball. It appeared from the evidence that the defendants are truckmen, and Thursday last were engaged in hauling tobacco from the Long Dock, Jersey City; they each had two horses attached to a large truck, on which was loaded three casks of tobacco. Mr. Bergh noticed them when in Chambers-street, near Centre, at which time the teams were at a standstill. The horses were perspiring freely, and seemed to be greatly fatigued, but all the evidence showed that the drivers were not attempting to force the horses to draw the load; that no blows were given, and the animals not urged in any way to over-exertion. The testimony for the defence showed that the loads on the trucks were not excessive for the then condition of the streets; that the horses were in good working order, were of large size, and that a large sore alleged to be on one of them was a harmless and painless wart; that the drivers were both careful and gentle in the treatment of their animals, and that it was usual when drawing on heavy streets to allow the horses to rest at short intervals, which was being done when the teams attracted Mr. Bergh's attention. The counsel for the prisoners asked Mr. Bergh whether it was cruelty to animals to allow a horse a breathing-spell, to which that gentleman replied that the question was a ridiculous one. The Court, complimenting Mr. Bergh upon his humane exertions for the amelioration of the condition of the brute creation, said that in these cases there was no evidence of cruelty, and the prisoners were accordingly acquitted.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder, Surrogate.

WILLS PROVED.

During the past week the wills of the following persons have been proved: Johannes Hammer, Daniel O'Connor and Charles J. Taylor, Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Joseph Miller, New-Lots, to Eliza Miller; John Belfour to Mary Belfour; Harmon Stockholm to Harriet E. Stockholm and William Porter, Jr.; Thomas Ennis to Anne Ennis; John Gannin to Mary A. O'Rourke; Izaac Mitchell to Sarah Mitchell; George S. Corvinons to Harriet Corvinons; Henry Gadd to Emeline Gadd; John English to Bridget Logue, and Francis Fagioni to Anne Fagioni, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship were granted to Charles D. Hutchinson of the persons and estate of Katie A. Hutchinson and Wm. M. Hutchinson; to Harriet E. Stockholm of Gertrude Stockholm; to Samuel Van Buschoter of James Jeanerett and Arthur P. Jeanerett; to Samuel M. Skidmore of Ruth E. Skidmore; to Wm. Warren of Charles E. Cain, Rachel F. Cain, John L. Cain and Eliza Cain; to James Dargan of Wm. J. Bradley; to Wm. Duval of Ida V. Roberts, Hamilton K. Roberts, Edith Roberts and Arthur S. Roberts, all of the City of Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—FEB. 8.

Before Judge Thompson.

SHOOTING.

The case of Harrison *vs.* Lawrence was resumed yesterday morning. Complainant assaulted Lawrence, and the latter retaliated by firing a pistol three or four times at Harrison, for which act plaintiff sought to recover the sum of $1,000. The jury failed to agree, and consequently were discharged.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS—FEB. 8.

Before Judge Troy, Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

The People vs. *John Rabbet.*—The prisoner was arraigned on an indictment charging him (and two others, who have been already convicted of the offence) with having on the 19th of December last, at corner Third-avenue and Twenty-second-street, committed an assault and highway robbery on Robert Rosling. The names of the two convicted parties are Isaac Mott and Albert Mott, the report of whose trial has already appeared in the TIMES. The evidence given in both cases was in the main similar, but notwithstanding this the jury found Rabbet not guilty of the offence.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

The following persons were arraigned: Wm. Hull, grand larceny, pleaded not guilty; L. Campbell, false pretence, not guilty; Neil Cannon, grand larceny, not guilty; P. Purcell, disorderly house, not guilty; Thomas Carr, grand larceny, not guilty; Ann Livingston, grand larceny, not guilty.

DECOYED AND ROBBED.—On Friday two boys, named WILLIAM MEANY, of No. 48 Canal-street, and THOMAS ANNES, of No. 228 Grand-street, Jersey City, were decoyed on board an old canalboat, lying in the Cove, and were there robbed by three young ruffians, of two coats, a can of molasses and various other articles. Information having been given to the police, Detective MCWILLIAMS and Officer MCELROY subsequently arrested WILLIAM SHERIDAN, JAMES PEARSALL and JAMES KENNY, aged from 14 to 20 years, who were identified as the parties that committed the robbery, and they have accordingly been committed to the County Jail to await trial. Four others, belonging to the same organized gang of thieves, who had taken possession of a canalboat, were arrested recently for stealing coal, and are awaiting trial.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following are the changes officially announced as having taken place during the week ending Feb. 1.

COMMISSIONED.

First Brigade—John D. Probst, Aide-de-Camp, rank First Lieutenant. Original vacancy.

Fourth Brigade—W. L. Skidmore, Inspector, rank Nov. 7, *vice* Taylor, resigned.

Fourth Regiment—Charles W. Decker, Second Lieutenant, rank Sept. 20, *vice* Merritt, resigned. J. O. Ward, Captain, rank, Dec. 26, *vice* Lewis, resigned. J. C. De Marcellin, First Lieutenant, rank Dec. 26, *vice* Ward, promoted.

Ninth Regiment—John Raper, Captain, rank Dec. 6, *vice* Young, resigned. Alexander B. Davis, Captain, rank Dec. 9, *vice* Newkirk, resigned. Wm. D. Wood, Captain, rank Dec. 16, *vice* Lyon, resigned. Milton Benjamin, First Lieutenant, rank Dec. 6, *vice* Raper, promoted. Jacob W. Schmidt, First Lieutenant, rank Dec. 9, *vice* Boyd, resigned. Francis F. Stone, First Lieutenant, rank Dec. 16, *vice* Wood, promoted. John F. Smith, Second Lieutenant, rank Dec. 6, *vice* Benjamin, promoted.

Eleventh Regiment—Henry Lux, Colonel, rank Dec. 13, *vice* Maidhof, resigned; Frederick Unbekant, Lieutenant-Colonel, rank Dec. 13, *vice* Lux, promoted; Julius Boekell, Major, rank Dec. 13, *vice* Unbekant, promoted.

Sixteenth Regiment—John L. Gardiner, Colonel, rank Jan. 7, *vice* Wagstaff, appointed aide to Commander-in-Chief; James B. Duff, Lieutenant-Colonel, rank Jan. 7, *vice* Gardiner, promoted; C. B. D. Wagstaff, Major, rank Jan. 7, *vice* Havens resigned.

Twenty-third Regiment—Henry S. Manning, Second Lieutenant, rank Dec. 30, *vice* Bunker, promoted.

Twenty-ninth Regiment—Albert J. Reid, Adjutant, rank Oct. 19, *vice* Watt, promoted. Norman F. Noxon, Quartermaster, rank Oct. 19, *vice* Smith, superseded. John M. Waterbury, Commissary, rank Oct. 19, original vacancy. Marshal O. Caldwell, First Lieutenant, rank Sept. 21, *vice* Bleeker, removed. Nicholas Vischer, Second Lieutenant, rank Sept. 21, *vice* Caldwell, promoted.

Thirtieth Regiment—James Mickle, Captain, rank Dec. 30, *vice* Morgan, resigned. Wm. Eldridge, Commissary, rank Aug. 3, original vacancy.

Thirty-ninth Regiment—James J. Hendryx, Commissary, rank Jan. 1. Original vacancy.

Forty-seventh Regiment—Wm. D. Cornell, Captain, rank Oct. 5, *vice* Irwin, resigned. Edward L. Bonny, First Lieutenant, rank Oct. 5, *vice* Cornell, promoted; D. Brower, Second Lieutenant, rank Oct. 5, *vice* Bonny, promoted; J. H. Grear, First Lieutenant, rank Nov. 1, *vice* Simons, resigned; Robert M. Simons, Second Lieutenant, rank Nov. 21, *vice* Allen, resigned; William Cabels, Second Lieutenant, rank Oct. 26, *vice* Watkins, promoted; David P. Watkins, First Lieutenant, rank Oct. 26, *vice* Hatch, declined.

Sixty-ninth Regiment—Michael Doran, Major, rank Nov. 29, *vice* Clark, resigned.

Seventy first Regiment — James S. Turner, First Lieutenant, rank Jan. 2, *vice* Sterling, resigned.

Eighty-fourth Regiment—New Company, rank Nov. 15; James Gaynor, Captain; Edward Maher, First Lieutenant; Patrick McDonough, Second Lieutenant.

Eighty-ninth Regiment—Charles N. Doane, Adjutant, rank Jan. 2, *vice* Alinger, resigned.

Ninety-sixth Regiment—Philip H. Reineck, First Lieutenant, rank Jan. 3, *vice* Busch.

One Hundred and Eighth Regiment—William P. Gifford, Second Lieutenant, rank Sept. 6, *vice* Winans, removed.

RESIGNED.

Third Division—Col. Le Grand Benedict, Acting Adjutant.

Sixth Division—Col. Stephen A. Estes, Acting Adjutant; Col. Andrew J. Smith, Inspector.

Second Brigade—Major Benjamin S. Church, engineer; full discharge.

Sixth Regiment—Col. Joel W. Mason, full discharge; Adjt. James H. Ingersoll.

Eleventh Regiment—Capt. Martin Berlitz, Capt. Edward Shutte.

Thirteenth Regiment—Capt. John Thomas, Capt. Geo. H. Coffin, full discharge.

Fifteenth Regiment—Capt. S. B. Powell, Capt. Thos. Elliott.

Nineteenth Regiment—Capt. Isaac M. Martin.

Fiftieth Regiment—First Lieut. John C. Hazen.

Fifty-second Regiment—First Lieut. Edwin J. Cox.

Eighty-first Regiment—Capt. J. M. Pratt; First Lieut. Charles L. Ives.

Eighty-fourth Regiment—Capt. Alexander McLeod.

Ninety-sixth Regiment—Capt. Louis Kurz.

Ninety-Seventh Regiment—First Lieut. G. H. Babcock.

One Hundred and Sixth Regiment—Capt. A. M. Upson.

Squadron of Washington Grays—Capt. John W. Kettleman.

ABSTRACTS OF GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjt.-Gen. S. E. MARVIN has issued three orders for the current year. We present abstracts of each:

No regular form will be prescribed for the course of instruction for the National Guard during the ensuing year, but commanding officers of divisions and brigades will establish such a course as shall seem to them desirable to increase the efficiency of their commands. A new system of tactics having been adopted, it will be incumbent upon every officer to familiarize himself with the full details prescribed therein. The school of the soldier should be thoroughly mastered in order that the subsequent lessons may be clearly comprehended. The great lesson to be taught is discipline. The time is past when the military of the State should be regarded as for purposes of show, but it should be the aim and object of every officer to perfect himself in every requirement essential to make the command reliable in case of its services being required. The Commander-in-Chief desires that every officer of the Guard National will use increased efforts to perfect its organization, discipline and efficiency, so that it will prove an honor and pride to the State.

The following gentlemen are announced as the Governor's staff: Brig.-Gen. Selden E. Marvin, Adjutant-General; Brig.-Gen. Geo. S. Batcheller, Inspector-General; Brig.-Gen. Geo. W. Palmer, Commissary-General of Ordnance; Brig.-Gen. Chas. W. Darling, Engineer-in-Chief; Brig.-Gen. Campbell H. Young, Judge-Advocate-General; Brig.-Gen. James E. Pomfret, Surgeon-General; Brig.-Gen. Edwin A. Merritt, Quartermaster-General; Brig.-Gen. Dudley Olcott, Paymaster-General; Brig.-Gen. J. Henry Liebenau, Commissary-General of Subsistence; Col. A. J. H. Duganne, Chief of Bureau of Military Statistics; Col. Bradley Martin, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, Col. Ephraim A. Ludwick and Col. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Aid-de-Camps; Major Daniel W. Merchant, Military Secretary.

The Board appointed for the examination of officers of the National Guard ordered before it is ordered to convene at Albany on the 25th inst. Commanding officers desiring to have officers belonging to their commands ordered before said Board for examination, will report their names to general headquarters, and give the reasons therefor. It is particularly enjoined that no subordinate be reported for examination except for sufficient cause. The Board will adjourn from time to time as the service may seem to require.

BALLS.

The first annual invitation ball of the Second Regiment Drum Corps will take place at the regimental armory, Seventh-street, near Third-avenue, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, under the direction of M. Cregan, Drum Major.

The second annual coterie of the Twelfth Regiment Drum Corps is announced to take place at the regimental headquarters, Broadway and Fourth-street, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 12. We understand the preparations are on an extensive scale.

The second annual ball of Company C, Second Regiment, will come off at the Armory, corner Hall-place and Seventh-street, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 12. Military gentlemen are requested to appear in uniform at all of these balls.

The first annual invitation soiree of the Drum Corps Association, of the Fourth Regiment Infantry, is to take place at their Armory, No. 596 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 19. An exhibition of the Zouave lightning-drill will be given at 11 o'clock, by Drum-Major John E. Burk.

The third annual ball of Co. B, First Regiment Infantry, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) occurred at the New-York Casino, on Thursday evening last, the affair being well attended.

THE FOURTH BRIGADE

Headquarters are established in the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, on Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. The Brigade Staff will be in attendance on Thursday evening of each week, from 8 to 10 P. M. Regimental adjutants will report on the first Thursday in each month. A regimental drill will be ordered in each regiment of this command, to take place during the month of March, at which the Commanding-General will be present for the purpose of observation.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

The officers of this regiment have united in requesting Col. Wilcox to reconsider any intention he may have had to resign the command of the Ninth, and we hope that the Colonel will agree to keep the command he has so long maintained with credit to himself.

A regimental court-martial for the Ninth Regiment will convene at the armory on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates. Lieut.-Col Charles R. Braine is detailed as President.

Division drills by this regiment will be continued as follows: Companies B and C, Feb. 17; F and G, Feb. 19; I and K, Feb. 19; A and D, Feb. 20; B and C, Feb. 24; F and G, Feb. 25; I and K, Feb. 26; A and D, Feb. 27, E and H, Feb. 28. These drills will be under the command of Lieut.-Col. Braine and Major Streng.

JURY EXEMPTION.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I joined the State Militia in June, 1863, under the impression that after my term of service (seven years) I should be exempt from serving on jury. Lately I have heard many in the service say I should be liable to serve as a juror after receiving my discharge.

Will you please inform me in regard to this matter, and oblige a member of the

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

[NOTE.—You will, after serving the full term of seven years, and receiving an honorable discharge, be exempt from all jury duty. Your friends have been misled by the fact that the old law granting jury exemption to National Guardsmen after seven years' service was changed a few years ago, making five years the term of service, and granting jury exemption only during active service. This proved so prejudicial to the interests of the militia forces that the old law was restored to the statute book, and the life exemption is again in force.]

THE THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment will assemble for drill, in fatigue dress, at the State Arsenal, on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 8 P. M. Will admit *none* but members of the regiment, except general officers and the press. Hereafter, Company G will drill Friday nights, instead of Tuesdays. The drills of officers and non-commissioned officers, ordered for Saturday nights, are countermanded. The officers will assemble for drill in fatigue dress, at the regimental armory, Tuesday, Feb. 11 and 18, Tuesday, March 10 and 24. Field-Officers, Adjutant, Sergeant-Major, and non-commissioned officers of companies will assemble for drill on Saturday, Feb. 8, Tuesday, Feb. 18, Tuesday, March 3, 17 and 31. The Drum Corps will meet for practice every Tuesday evening, during February, March, and April.

Appointments—Sergt. William C. Coley, right general guide, *vice* John Kieley, returned to company; Sergt. William Wright, left general guide, *vice* Patrick Kieley, removed.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

The commissioned, non-commissioned officers and bugle corps will assemble for drill improvement at the armory, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, and on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Officers will take place on Thursday, Feb. 13, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The resignation of Lieut. D. Bahrs, of Troop C, has been accepted. Wm. H. Schultz has been elected for Major of the regiment.

Discharge, Expiration of Term of Service—Conrad Fricke, Henry Yung, John Heuck, Henry Ronner, Fritz Glander, Diedrich Poppe, John Struckman, John Glinsman, Lewis Schlobohm, all of Troop C.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The concert of the Seventy-first Regiment, which was to have taken place at Pike's Opera House on the evening of Saturday, the 22d inst., has been postponed. It is probable that the concert will be given on the evening of March 10. It is intended that the first part of the evening shall be devoted to promenading, followed by a programme of dances.

A social reception on a grand scale is spoken of by members of the Twenty-second Regiment, but the Committee will not be prepared for operations until next month. The affair cannot fail to be an agreeable success, as the Twenty-second have an unrivaled ball-room in their possession.

The concert announced by the Seventy-first Regiment for the 22d inst. has been postponed until the 10th prox. The 22d will be celebrated by the regiment with a drill and promenade concert, the drill to be a very brief one.

At an election held in Company D, Tenth Regiment National Guard, on Thursday evening, to fill the vacancy of First Lieutenant, occasioned by the resignation of W. H. H. Wilcox, First Sergeant Frank M. Clark was elected without any opposition.

Lieut. James H. Ingersoll, of the Seventh Regiment, has declined to accept the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, owing to business engagements. Owing to the resignation of Col. Mason, the Sixth Regiment is now under command of Major Kinney.

Capt. Peter Palmer, formerly of Company B, Seventh Regiment, was recently presented with a set of silver by his old company as a mark of their esteem. The service was exhibited last evening to those attending the regimental promenade concert.

The members of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, presented Ex-Lieut. E. F. Bruce, on Thursday evening, with a set of resolutions, handsomely framed and engrossed. The company regret Lieut. Bruce's retirement very much. Lieut. Wm. H. Benjamin made the presentation speech.

The Seventh Regiment propose giving a grand promenade concert and *soiree dansante* at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, April 14, intending it as a benefit for their bandmaster, C. S. Grafulla. The members of the regiment will appear in their newly-adopted full-dress uniform. The affair will be under the patronage of the active members and Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment. Concert from 8 P. M to 10 P. M. Dancing to commence at 10 P. M. and conclude at 1 o'clock A. M. Tickets to be obtained only from the Committee.

The last promenade concert this season by the Seventh Regiment Band took place last night, and was quite successful, despite the intense cold prevailing.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Private Henry Little, of Company —, Twenty-second Regiment, died on Wednesday evening, at his residence, after a short illness, of brain fever. In accordance with an order issued by Capt. John H. Palmer, the members of his company attended the funeral of their comrade, yesterday, in citizen's dress.

At an election held at the regimental armory on the 3d inst., Private J. P. Leslie was elected Second Sergeant, *vice* Deery, resigned.

An election for non-commissioned officers of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, was held on Monday evening, the 3d inst., at the armory, and resulted as follows: Fourth Sergeant J. H. Greenfield to First Sergeant, *vice* H. B. Thompson, resigned; Corporal H. E. Brill to Second Sergeant, *vice* G. F. Bussell, resigned; Corporal P. E. De Mille to Fourth Sergeant, *vice* J. H. Greenfield, promoted; Private J. Block to Corporal, *vice* P. E. De Mille, promoted; Private J. H. Sydecker to Corporal, *vice* W. E. Brill, promoted; Private F. McKae to Corporal, *vice* H. Schaible, resigned; Private W. H. Beckwith to Corporal, *vice* T. J. Phillips, resigned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

JAMES MALLOY, FELIX LOVELL and MICHAEL REDDEN, all boys, were arrested yesterday and arraigned before the magistrate on a charge of having broken open the show-case of STEPHEN RYDERS, at No. 60 Fulton-street, and abstracted a mink collar. As the case was a clear one, the boys were locked up for trial.

DISHONEST PORTERS.

For some months Messrs. ADOLPH BAUDMAN & Co., of No. 130 Church-street, have repeatedly missed goods from their wholesale store, but could not ascertain how the thefts were committed. On Friday a customer called and purchased a bill of goods, which was ordered to be packed up and delivered by the porter, JOHN HILES. By the merest accident Mr. BAUDMAN discovered that HILES had inserted into the package an extra piece of farmer's satin, valued at $45, and he caused his arrest by Detective FIELD'S, of the Fifth Ward. The prisoner then confessed that he had, in this way of overpacking, stolen large quantities of goods from his employers, the aggregate value being over $2,000. HILES also stated that he had disposed of the greater portion of the plunder thus obtained to JOHN BAUMOCH, of No. 13 Delancy-street, who gave him a low price for all goods delivered. The detective officer MACK and Mr. BAUDMAN paid an unexpected visit to the store occupied by BAUMOCH, and there recovered nearly $300 worth of goods stolen from the store of BAUDMAN & Co., several of the pieces of silk yet bearing the private marks placed upon them by the plundered firm. The proceeds of a robbery on Wednesday were here discovered in the shape of five gross of suspender buckles. BAUMACH was also arrested, and the prisoners locked up at the Leonard-street Police Station. The alleged receiver of stolen goods admitted to the police that he had purchased large quantities of goods from porters, as he could obtain them at lower rates. The thieving porter confessed that his larcenies had extended as far back as August last, and that he had taken every description of goods in the course of his operations. Both prisoners were arraigned before the magistrate yesterday afternoon, and committed for examination......JOHN H. ROGERS of Nos. 53 and 55 Worth-street, noticed that his porter, ROBERT FANELL, had quite a corpulent look as he was lekving the store yesterday, and made an examination, when he found a piece of cloth wrapped round FANELL's waist. Detective FIELD arrested this porter also, and then arraigned him before the Court, when Mr. ROGERS declined to make any complaint. The magistrate remarked that in such a case as the present he felt constrained to compel a prosecution, as there were plenty of honest men out of employment who needed assistance badly. This crime was greater than that of the professional thief, for he, the porter, was trusted with the custody of property, while the professional thief was watched and guarded against. By his direction, therefore, a complaint was mode by Mr. ROGERS and the prisoner remanded for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

THE DARLING GAMBLING CASE.

The case of RICHARD DARLING, charged with keeping a gambling-house at No. 1 West Twenty-sixth-street, came up for examination, Mr. T. W. PITTMAN appearing for the prosecution and Mr. JAS. T. BRADY for the defendant. Upon cross-examination, Sergt. O'BRIEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, said that he had made the arrest, having gained access to the room by means of a key to the door given him by Superintendent KENNEDY, and had special verbal instructions from him in regard to the house. Sergt. O'BRIEN saw a number of men seated around a faro-table and the man CHARLES DARLING in the act of drawing a card from the cue-box, but saw no money on the table and did not see any money pass between the players and dealers. Officer JAMES CLINTON testified to the same effect. The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT.

The TIMES of yesterday stated the fact of the commitment of THOMAS J. HARVEY upon two complaints of obtaining money by means of worthless checks. Yesterday a third complaint was made by JACOB GEBHART, No. 173 Eighth-avenue, who alleged that HARVEY, on the 29th of January, obtained from him the sum of $50 upon a check for $59 on the Mechanics' National Bank, purporting to be made by W. J. REE. As in the other cases, the check, on presentation, was found to be worthless.

The above complaint was but just taken, when JOSEPH A. MARSH, of No. 9 Wall-street, appeared and charged that on the 17th of January HARVEY had asked him to cash a check of C. H. PRESCOTT, & Co., No. 32 Broad-street, for $500, and representing it to be entirely good, MARSH, inspired with confidence by a ten years' acquaintance with HARVEY, had complied with the request, giving him $200 and an exchange check for $300. The next day the PRESCOTT check being sent to bank, was found like all the others to be worthless. HARVEY, who is 37 years of age, and says he is a commission merchant, was held to bail in each of the four cases in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

A POLICE SERGEANT ROBBED.

Sergeant BRUSH, of the Sixteenth Precinct, made a complaint alleging that between 6 and 7 o'clock Friday evening he was on an Eighth-avenue car, and when near Sixteenth-street felt a jerk at his watch-chain, and found that his watch, valued at $100, had been stolen from his pocket. The next moment a man jumped from the car and ran down Sixteenth-street, and Sergeant BRUSH pursued, but did not succeed in overtaking the man until he had been intercepted and captured by Officer TULLE, of the Sixteenth Precinct. The prisoner gave the name of JOHN SMITH, and, although searched, the watch was not found on his person. During the same evening the watch was returned to the Station-house, having been picked up in the street. The prisoner was committed for an examination.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A GENERAL MELEE.

JULIUS KEMLER and WILLIAM BISCHOF were arraigned upon a charge of felonious assault. It was alleged that at an early hour yesterday morning THOMAS C. GANNON and MICHAEL BEMERICHS were in Grand-street, near Orchard, when they were met by the prisoners, who asked them to take a drink. The invitation was declined and a fight ensued, during which both men were knocked down and badly beaten and stabbed. GANNON receiving severe wounds on the head and BEMERICHS on the head, face and body. The accused were committed for examination.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Maine Historical Society was held in Augusta on the 30th ult., and during its session Hon. JOHN A. POWER read extracts from letters received from LEONARD WOODS, LL.D., who is now in Europe gathering materials for a volume to be published under the auspices of the society. The letters give assurance of the prospect of obtaining a great deal of light upon the Popham expedition, as also upon other matters pertaining to the early settlers of the State. He has been cordially received and every facility afforded him for his historical researches. Dr. WOODS is of opinion that the first volume should be edited and perhaps printed in England, where the material is at hand; but this he submits wholly to the discretion of the society. The cost of editing the work in England will be about $1,400.

Forty Pennsylvania Republican papers have declared in favor of Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW as their candidate for Vice-President; but Gov. GEARY, Ex-Gov. CURTIN and Hon. W. D. KELLEY have hosts of active and influential friends.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or col e. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st.
The second term will commence Feb. 11. Application for admission to the course of lectures on Physiology, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry must be made immediately. Classes in Music, vocal and instrumental, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS, F. L. RITTER, and others.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S
Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

PARENTS INTENDING TO SEND THEIR sons to Germany, either to go to school there, or to become familiar with the German language, can place them with a private family, at Brunswick, where they will be considered as members of the family, and where every care will be taken for their bodily and intellectual welfare. The schools and institutions of Brunswick are classed amongst the best in Germany. For particulars apply to THEODOR STEINWAY, Esq., of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, piano-manufacturers, of New-York, where every information will be given.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the fifth school year begins Feb. 12. Rev. Geo. D. Wildes, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. Keith, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, N. Y. Inquire of SAML. D. BABCOCK, President, No. 14 Broad-st., or of HENRY F. SPAULDING, Secretary, No. 40 Leonard-st., N. Y., or address the Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT ORANGE, N. J., in North Jefferson-st., near Main, four blocks from Orange Depot. Boys in this seminary are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and enjoy true home comforts. The advantages in this school cannot be surpassed; only fourteen boys received, (no day scholars.) Terms $250 per school year; equal to the best charging $400 and $600. First-class references given. Come and see or address PRINCIPAL, Post-office Box No. 152.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL for young gentlemen. To Principals wishing to retire, liberal terms will be offered by a teacher of experience, influence and means. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 3,491 Post-office.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT "HILLSIDE," NORWALK, CONN.—Home comforts, constant care and thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. Can remain during vacations if desired. For circulars address Dr. J. C. FITCH, Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania, $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instructions. For catalogue address F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

HLASKO'S NEW-YORK CADETS DRILL school for youth, meet every MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at the Armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Broadway and 35th-st. Send for circulars.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish boarding school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York. The second session begins Feb. 3.

AT $2 50 WRITING 20 LESSONS.—BOOKkeeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, $10. Twelve private rooms. PAINE'S Colleges, Bowery, entrance Canal, and No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City, location healthful; teaching thorough. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A.M.

GOLDEN-HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or separately, by the hour.
C. W. CLIFTON, A. M., No. 1,193 Broadway.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN THE French language by a short and easy method. Address FRANCAIS, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble widow woman, with a child 4½ years old, to do general housework; would go as housekeeper in a widower's family; no objections to the country; wages no object. Apply at 129 West 19th-st., rear, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; understands the care of a greenhouse, flower-beds, cold or forcing grapery, grape arbors, kitchen garden and hot-beds. Address GARDENER, No. 448 Cherry-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS cook in a first-class hotel or restaurant; understands his business perfectly; can speak French, English and Italian. Address P. A., No. 160 East 25th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A POSITION AS SUPERINTENDent of some large mining concern, by an experienced mining engineer. Address G. F. D., Box No. 5,933 Post-office.

THE PRESS—A FIRST-CLASS VERBATIM short-hand reporter disengaged. Address JOURNALIST, Post-office, Quebec, Canada.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A WOMAN who is not afraid of work, but who will take charge of the kitchen and perform all its duties with intelligence and some experience, as cook and baker, washer and ironer. Bring reference, and call at No. 111 East 28th-st., near 4th-av., from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR LIFE insurance in the State of New-York for one of the leading companies of the City. Liberal terms will be made with capable men. Address No. 81 Coleman House, Broadway and 27th-st.

WANTED—A SECOND WAITER, WITH GOOD references. Apply at No. 61 University-place at 12 o'clock any morning for one week.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTLES—350 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81..	111⅝	111⅞	5-20 Coupon, '67..	107⅞	108
Coupon, 1881....	112⅛	112⅜	10-40 Reg........	101⅛	101⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108	108⅛	10-40 Coupon....	104⅛	104⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111⅛	111⅜	Gold..............	142⅛	142⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108⅝	109	June 7.30........	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109⅛	110	July 7.30........	107⅝	107⅞
5-20C. '65Jan&Jly	107⅜	107⅝			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Feb. 7, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 05 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 85 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1 000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter, that the eighth installment of Fifteen Dollars on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, is due on the 10th day of February next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this installment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running, receipts paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by

SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

RACINE,
KENOSHA,
MILWAUKIE AND
WATERTOWN BONDS

Bought by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

METROPOLITAN GAS.
CITIZENS' GAS.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, Feb. 12, and reopened on Saturday, Feb. 29.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, held on the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

C. K. GARRISON,	OAKES AMES,
GEORGE J. FORREST,	GEORGE INNIS,
M. WARD,	JAS. A. RAYNOR,
JOSE F. NAVARO,	PETER BUTLER.
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,	

M. WARD, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 15th inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of two thousand dollars of said bonds, for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES C. BELL,
FRED'K A. COE, Trustees.
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Floating Dry-Dock Company will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing nine Directors, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting. Also, to hear the report of the Investigating Committee. AARON A. DEGRAUW, Secretary of Stockholders' Meeting, 242 South-st., New-York.

ELECTION.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Feb. 6, 1868.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors to hold the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st., Feb. 3, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Directors of this Company, held this day, SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

WM. B. FLOWERY,
Secretary pro tem

IOWA CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—Muscatine, Davenport and Dubuque City, Desmoines, Iowa, Johnson, Muscatine and Lee County Bonds, purchased by THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, BALANCED and closed by an experienced book-keeper. Address S. F. K., Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT, with valuable Job Office. The concern pays heavy dividends and offers a superb investment to a responsible party. Address AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, No. 132 Nassau-st.

AN ESTABLISHED AND SPLENDID-paying office business for sale; price $3,000, less than the stock on hand will sell for. Only those having the cash and meaning business need call for further particulars at No. 746 Broadway, Room No. 1, top floor.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER WITH from $3,000 to $5,000, in a well-established and profitable business. References exchanged. No agents need apply. Address G. W. M. & CO., Box No. 109 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, TRUNKS baggage, wines, pianos, or other goods; taken upon elevators; separate rooms, all sizes; no other business carried on. HAEGER, No. 300 24th-st., near 8th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
CASH SURPLUS	166,016 56
Nett Assets, Feb. 1, 1868	$366,016 56

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the GOVERNMENT TAX, payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND BANK,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 29, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th February next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst. to 10th proximo inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 10, prox.

R. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 215 LOTS ON BOULEVARD BROADWAY, 8TH, 9TH and 10TH AVS., 87TH, 88TH and 89TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the balance of three entire blocks of ground on Central Park and the new Boulevard, and on and between 87th and 89th sts.; being part of the property of Martin Zborowski, Esq.

This land is on the highest and best grade around Central Park, and in the most improving part of the City. The sale will be positive.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years; balance March 1. Maps can be had on application to the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or to Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., No. 187 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMY BOOTEES.

OFFICE OF ARMY, CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., about

- 500 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 5.
- 450 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 6.
- 4,375 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 7.
- 4,375 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 8.

Terms, cash, in Government funds.

Ten per cent. down.

Purchases to be removed within five days from day of sale.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Qrm. U. S. A.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 5 East River:

1,738 half chests fresh Malaga Oranges.
1,193 quarter chests fresh Malaga Oranges.
10 boxes fresh Malaga sweet Limes.
Cargo brig *Americus*, from Malaga.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS., 63D, 64TH AND 65TH STS., TO BE LEASED ON LONG TERMS, ON THE BASIS OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR LEASE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The leases of one hundred valuable lots, very desirable for the erection thereon of first-class residences and stores, and suitable for immediate improvements, being free from rock, and in the vicinity of the Central Park and of the 3d-av. Railroad Depot. This property is part of the estate of James Beekman, deceased, and having been in the family upward of one hundred years, the title is unexceptionable.

The above lots are situated as follows:

3D-AV.—Eleven lots on the southwest corner of 3d-av. and 63d-st.

Thirty-nine lots on the block bounded by 3d and Lexington avs., 64th and 65th sts.

LEXINGTON-AV.—One entire block bounded by Lexington and 4th avs., 64th and 65th sts.

Twelve lots on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 64th-st.

The lease will contain covenants against nuisances, two renewals, and the street and Lexington-av. lots will be restricted to private dwellings without stores underneath.

For maps and copies of the leases apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS NEAR 5th-av.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom the following property on

50TH-ST.—The five valuable lots on the south side of 50th-st., commencing 100 ft. east of 5th-av., opposite the new Cathedral and close to Columbia College grounds. The location is the highest and best on or near 5th-av. 50th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be equal in width to the avenues, as the stately edifice on the north side is set back many feet from the line of the street. There are but few lots in so fine a location now offered for sale. Nuisances are not allowed, as the property is under restriction. The cellars will be excavated 9 feet below the curb and 60 feet in depth. Plans and specifications for fine buildings have been drawn by a competent architect, and will be given to the purchasers. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage. Title perfect.

For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned, assignee of HENRY F. METZLER and THOMAS G. COWPERTHWAITE, bankrupts, hereby give notice that he will sell at public auction the machinery, consisting of two circular saws, one double scroll saw, two turning lathes, one mortising machine, shafting and pulleys, steam-pipe, &c.; children's carriages, hobby-horses, patent leaping horses, finished and unfinished; safe and office fixtures, lumber, and the stock in trade of said bankrupts, at their late place of business, Nos. 618 and 620 5th-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock of said day.

JOHN K. KNAPP, Assignee.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 11 Pine-st., are now prepared, in addition to their real-estate and general auction business, to take orders for the sale of furniture at residences, promising to give their best personal attention thereto.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.

The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

THE LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO., incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, have purchased the Silver-plated Ware business of Lucius Hart & Co., also the extensive Silver-Plated Ware Manufacturing Establishment of Geo. M. Howell, No. 36 Vesey-st., and will continue the manufacture of fine Silver-Plated Ware and Gold and Silver Plating at the well-known stand Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, where Mr. Howell will be constantly in attendance, and happy to see his old friends and patrons.

LUCIUS HART, President.
GEO. M. HOWELL, V. P. and Superintend't.
CHARLES FANNING, Secretary.
LUCIUS HART, Jr., Treasurer.

The business of LUCIUS HART & CO., importers and dealers in METALS, will continue unchanged at the old stand, Nos. 6 and 8 Burling-slip.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED TO our firm THEO. W. MORRIS and ANDREW H. SCHANCK, and will continue to import French window, car picture and plate glass under the firm name of D. S. SCHANCK & SONS.

D. S. SCHANCK & SON, 45 and 47 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE FIRM OF COZZENS BROTHERS IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THEODORE COZZENS,
West Point, Jan. 15, 1868. EDWARD COZZENS.

MR. JAMES B. M. GROSVENOR IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from Jan. 1, 1868, under the firm name of LEONARD, RHOADES & GROSVENOR.

LEONARD & RHOADES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-QUARTER CLARENCE, circular-front coupe, and a coupe horse; sound, six years old and sixteen hands high. Can be seen at Mr. PHELAN'S stable, McDougal-alley, between 10 and 12 each day.

MEDICAL.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will continue the sale of
BOYS' WINTER SUITS, OVERCOATS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
MORNING ROBES, WALKING SUITS,
INFANTS' DRESSES, CLOAKS, HATS, ETC.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
"BLACK DRESS GOODS"
"AT GREAT SACRIFICE"

The black and mourning goods have been removed from the second floor down to the first floor, and at the same time have been reduced in prices to a great sacrifice.

"Cloaks," to close the entire stock, have been reduced 75c. per $1.

Good cloaks, sacques and jackets at $3; reduced from $10, $12 and $15. LEGRAIN, No. 759 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

LAKE & M'CREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW ON HAND A VERY LARGE
STOCK OF
SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS
OF ALL THE BEST MAKES, AND HAVING BEEN PURCHASED BEFORE THE RECENT ADVANCE IN PRICES, WILL BE SOLD AT LESS THAN THE PRESENT MARKET RATE.

LAKE & M'CREERY,

No. 471 Broadway,
ON MONDAY, FEB. 10,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL 2,000 PIECES OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WHITE GOODS,
FROM THE RECENT AUCTION SALES,
Consisting of
PLAIN AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS,
PLAIN PERCALS,
SOFT FINISH JACONETS,
SATIN DRESS CHECKS,
BROCADE CAMBRICS,
INDIA MULLS,
HAIR CORD CHECKS,
&c., &c., &c.
ALSO, 1,000 DOZEN OF LADIES' AND GENTS'
HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
All of which will be sold at
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.

TAMBOUR, LACE,
AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS
AND LACES BY THE YARD.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AND AT
THE LOWEST PRICES.
GILT, BLACK WALNUT, AND METAL
CORNICES, BANDS, BRACKETS, PINS, &c.
ALSO,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
AT
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

WHITE
AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering a splendid line of
PLAIN,
FIGURED,
PLAID and STRIPED
SWISS MUSLINS;
GENUINE FRENCH ORGANDIES, MULLS,
NAINSOOKS and CAMBRICS;
FRENCH PERCALES and MADAPOLAMS;
PLAIN and STRIPED INDIA TWILLS, PIQUES
and MARSEILLES;
PRINTED FRENCH CAMBRICS, PERCALES,
and CALICOES;
ENGLISH and DOMESTIC BLANKETS and
FLANNELS;
OPERA AND FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNELS;
COTTON SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, IN ALL
THE POPULAR MAKES;
MARSEILLES AND HONEYCOMB
QUILTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY;
CANTON FLANNELS;
CAMBRIC AND PAPER MUSLINS, &c.,
TOGETHER WITH A LARGE STOCK OF
4-4 FAMILY LINENS;
SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
(in all widths and qualities;)
COLORED DAMASK LUNCH-CLOTHS AND
NAPKINS;
DAMASKS BY THE YARD AND IN SETS.
(Cloth, Napkins and Doylies.)
TOWELINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
DAMASK AND HUCKABUCK TOWELS,
(Plain and Fringed, in all qualities.)
ELEGANT PARIS EMBROIDERED LINEN SHEETS
AND PILLOW-SLIPS.
BIRDSEYE DIAPER AND LINEN LAWNS.
STAIR AND FLOOR-DRUGGETS,
&c., &c., &c.
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES!
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES.
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS.
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS
and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY
WITH THE LOWEST IN THE
MARKET.
GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

LAKE & M'CREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL ON
MONDAY, FEB. 10,
FIVE HUNDRED DOZEN OF LADIES AND
GENT'S COTTON
HOSIERY,
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER,
AT ONE-HALF THEIR
ORIGINAL COST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 10,
NEW STYLES OF SPRING SILKS,
MATERIALS FOR WALKING SUITS,
PRINTED PIQUES, PERCALES, CAMBRICS, &c.
LACES, LACE SHAWLS, BARBES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, SETS,
EMBROIDERIES, CAMBRIC EMBROIDERED
TRIMMINGS, BANDS, FLOUNCES, &c., &c.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

are now offering
GREAT BARGAINS IN FURS, viz.:
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ERMINE,
MINK, PERSIAN LAMB, ASTRACHAN, &c., &c.,
and will largely replenish
ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS,
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, WHITE GOODS, DOMESTIC COTTONS, FLANNELS, LININGS, &c.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

ERIN, FORBES..........TUESDAY, Feb. 11
HELVETIA, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7

Cabin passage, $100, currency.

Steerage passage, $25, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE.

The steamship ERIN will sail from her dock on TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock. Passengers must be on board at 7 A. M.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. S. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Monday, at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 13.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 27.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. R. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast-sailing sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will sail for the above port from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.

Freight on measurement goods, 30 cents per foot.

Freight on weight goods, ¾ cent per pound.

Passage money, $65 in currency.

No freight for Havana received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail for above ports from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 13.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

For freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

The first-class steamships

HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 15
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 22
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, Capt. BAKER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON, LAVACCA AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—The steamship BIENVILLE leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.

For rates of freight apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. The favorite and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will sail THIS DAY, (Saturday, Feb. 8,) at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Freight received till hour of sailing.

Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 14.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 21,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points south, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
8TH-AV., CORNER OF 23D-ST.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver a
NEW LECTURE

in aid of the Masonic School and Asylum Fund on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1868. Admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; can be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701, Chickering & Son, No. 652, and Macoy's, No. 114, Broadway, New-York City, at Sawyer's music store, Fulton-av., corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn, and at the Box Office Pike's Opera House on 13th inst.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.

BRILLIANT FRENCH PLAYS.
Mme. LARMET'S BENEFIT.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11.
LES BEAUX MESSIEURS
AND
CHANSONS POPULAIRES.

FRENCH PERFORMANCES—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The Theatre to be let for the other nights. Apply at the box office.

Seats secured at the Theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

19TH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.

L. F. Harrison..........Director.

On which occasion the following artists will appear:

MISS GABRIELLA FEININGER, soprano; her first appearance.

SIGNOR RANDOLFI, baritone; his first appearance at these concerts.

MR. LEOPOLD DE MEYER, the great pianist.

MR. CARL ROSA, the celebrated violinist.

MR. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.

MR. THEO. THOMAS, conductor, and his FULL ORCHESTRA.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS in AMERICA will take place at STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK, on MONDAY, APRIL 13, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, and MONDAY, APRIL 20. Further particulars in future advertisements.

NINTH ANNUAL BALL,
SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, HIGHLANDERS,
N. G. S. N. Y.
IRVING HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING,
FEB. 21, 1868.
TICKETS, TWO DOLLARS.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

At Lyric Hall, 6th-av., near 42d-st. Tickets can be had at the rooms. Mr. Trenor's classes remain open until May.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

Can-can Galop, 35c.; Sabre March, 40c.; Waltz, Strauss, 60c.; Prince Paul's Polka Redowa, 30c.; Tostee Polka, 40c.; Sabre Galop, 40c.; Fantasie, Weld, 75c.; and all the VOCAL GEMS. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.:

West 13th-st., near 6th-av	$21,000
West 34th-st., near 7th-av	30,000
West 45th-st., near 5th-av	28,000
West 49th-st., near 7th-av	21,000
West 52d-st., near Broadway	16,000
Lexington-av., near 34th-st	25,000
Madison-av., near 42d-st	65,000
5th-av., near 36th-st. (furnished)	80,000

And a large number of others in various locations. Printed list on application.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs., 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FINE PROPERTY—(10 ACRES,) ON BROADWAY, near 184th-st.; good house and outbuildings; a bargain. Also fine residences and lots on and near 11th-av., Boulevard.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

42D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—Fine 4-story high-stoop brown-stone house; price reasonable; others, on 41st, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 52d and 54th sts., $13,000 to $60,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP four-story house, No. 47 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in complete order; early possession. Inquire of R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 12 East 37th-st. For permits to see the house apply to GEO. C. ANTHON, No. 212 5th-av.

FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, 2D AV., near 8th-st., four-story high-stoop, 27x75x125, perfect order, for sale cheap, with or without furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS, ON 5TH-AV.; also, lots on 68th-st., 85th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs., for sale, by ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—THE entire front of a block for sale between 42d and 43d sts. CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN STORES FOR SALE LOW and nearly all on mortgage, so that rent to buyer will be reduced nearly one-half; eight four-story stores, 50 feet lots, 112 feet deep, corner Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st.; will be sold together or separate. Apply to owner, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Office No. 1, up stairs, about 12.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, IN FRANKLIN-av., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., four three-story basement and sub cellar Philadelphia brick houses, brown-stone basements; all improvements; terms easy. Inquire at the building, or of BILLIN & SON, Builders, No. 288 Navy-st., after 6 o'clock in the evening.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE in the 9th Ward—4 lots on Patchen-ave., 25 by 100; 14 lots on Hancock-st., 25 by 100; in a rapidly improving neighborhood; suitable for first-class residences; on high ground, on the grade. Apply to DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$3,000,000 REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN NEW JERSEY.—Col. J. A. MARTIN, General Real Estate, Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agency, head office Rahway, N. J., offers for sale the above amount of real estate, containing every variety and condition of farms, from $1,000 to $60,000 per farm; all within from one to two hours of New-York City. Also, houses and lots in all the principal cities and towns in the State. Fifty houses for sale in Rahway, N. J., with twenty-one trains per day by New-Jersey Railroad; fifty to sixty minutes from New-York.

J. A. MARTIN.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A VERY FINE cottage-built house; 34x34; eleven rooms; complete in every respect, with water, gas, closets, &c.; adjoining the residence of Josiah Rich; a few rods from the depot; price $11,500. Apply to S. A. PHILIPS, at the Third National Bank, corner Nassau and Cedar sts., at 12 o'clock noon.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with first-class board, on Madison-square. Address H. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

NO. 385 FIFTH-AV.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms, with board, on second floor, front.

NO. 100 4TH-ST., WASHINGTON-SQUARE—Rooms with or without board for couples or single gents; references.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH, gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST.,
NEW-YORK,

Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

GEO. W. TILERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.

MONDAY, Feb. 10, and every afternoon and evening during the week, a new three-act dramatic story by Fred. G. Maeder, Esq., entitled

RED RIDING HOOD,
OR THE
WOLF AT THE DOOR.

To be seen at all hours, Living Giraffe, Tom Thumb Elephant, Infant Female Esau, Circassian Girls, Mammoth Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, &c., &c.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director.

MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON!
Rentree of the Great Russian Athlete
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
who will appear in his
THRILLING AND WONDERFUL FEATS
UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.
THE YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL AND INTREPID
EQUESTRIAN ARTISTE,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
IN HER GREAT SENSATION ACT!
A GALAXY OF STARS,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC,
each of whom is unrivaled in his peculiar department of physical culture, will be brought forward in
A REMARKABLY DIVERSIFIED DISPLAY
OF ELEGANT EQUESTRIANISM
AND EXTRAORDINARY ATHLETIC FEATS,
which, for
NOVELTY, VARIETY AND INTEREST
will be found to be absolutely without precedent in this country; presenting, in all respects,
DECIDEDLY THE MOST BRILLIANT
AND ATTRACTIVE CIRCUS PERFORMANCES
EVER GIVEN IN AMERICA!

Admission, 50 cts.; children under ten, 25 cts.

A GRAND MASQUERADE BALL
OF THE
TEUTONIA, M. C.,
will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1868.

Tickets $5, for gentleman and lady.

To be had of Robert Philpitt, No. 9 Wall-st.; F. Grote, No. 78 Fulton-st.; Ticket Office, Metropolitan Hotel; H. Maillard, No. 621 Broadway, and of all members of the Society.

Private boxes at $10 and $15, may be secured at Hodes and Groneberg's, No. 58 East 14th-st., and of the Secretary.

THE ORCHESTRA, comprising a hundred pieces, will be under the direction of A. Bernstein.

Promenade Music under Mr. Roehm.

Decorations will be of unexampled magnificence, by Prof. Kleim.

JOSEPH KAPP, Secretary,
No. 78 Fulton-st.

THE PARIS PICTURES

And the Water Color Collection on view at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

LIEDERKRANZ FANCY DRESS BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

THE NEW-YORK
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

NEW-YORK, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., AND No. 820 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court, cor. State-st.

The Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have adopted the "Guidemain," (Handleiter) a very happy mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, and introduced with great success in the Conservatories of Paris, Stuttgart, and others, the use of which will greatly assist the pupil in acquiring a correct position of the hands and arms.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL the Theatres can always be had at the Theatre Ticket-office, Reading-room Fifth-av. Hotel.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

HORACE WATERS & CO.

19 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

Pianos to rent.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

THE DOUBLE STORE AND BASEMENT,

Nos. 250 and 252 Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel, 45 feet front on Canal, 70 feet on Elm, 130 feet through to Walker-st., now finishing.

Inquire at No. 248 Canal-st.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND FORT WASHINGTON.—Three of the most elegant suburban residences in the vicinity of New-York to let, for one or two years; houses furnished, grounds large, with stables and everything complete for a gentleman's occupancy.

Also, to let, a nice 2½-story brick house, unfurnished, with grounds.

Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET ON BROADWAY—THE SECOND and third stories, also the basement of the building No. 682 Broadway, corner of Great Jones-street; size of floor, 29x80; there will be a wide entrance from Broadway, and the rooms are among the most desirable in the street. Apply in the East River National Bank, next door.

FIFTH-AVENUE — ENGLISH BASEMENT house, on the corner of 22d-st., to lease for a term of years, for business; or elegantly furnished, for a private family, along with stable, for a shorter period. The situation, being at the junction of the two great avenues of the city, is unsurpassed. JOHN MUDIE, No. 696 Broadway, over drug store.

TO LET—TWO HANDSOME NEW FOUR-story brown-stone houses in Lexington-av, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; are suitable for a large family. For terms apply to

R. BLANCO.
No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 20x50 feet, in 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Also, a three-story brick house in 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at the New-York National Exchange Bank, corner of Dey and Greenwich sts.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR HOUSE NO. 207 State-st., near Court, Brooklyn; four rooms, two very large, two small, with kitchen, range, hot and cold water, gas, bath, closets; stairs, hall and rooms all carpeted; rent, $45 per month.

TO LET ON FULTON-STREET, CORNER of Tillary, Brooklyn, a very desirable store; two large plate-glass windows. Also, two small stores, with dwelling rooms over, on Fulton-av. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE.—The building No. 680, size 28½x130, running to an alley in the rear; the building is susceptible, if required, of easy alteration to suit any business. Apply in the East River National Bank, on the premises.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THE 3-STORY and basement brick house, No. 89 Clinton-st.; all the improvements; eight minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South Ferry; rent $1,000. Apply to GEORGE W. UHLER, No. 130½ Atlantic-st., near Henry-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORES NOS. 100 and 102 Murray-st., bet. West and Washington sts. The above stores will be leased together or separately. Apply at the office, No. 248 Greenwich-st.

TO LEASE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A large furnished house, with about five acres of land, more if required. Apply to R. W. FORD, at the National Bank of the Republic.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 106 MURRAY-st., between West and Washington sts. Apply at the Office, No. 246 Greenwich-st.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE IN GRAMERCY Park, furnished or partly furnished, to a private family only. VANZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 273 5TH-AV. TO LET PARtially furnished. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, IN THIS CITY IN a good location, a small house, with modern improvements, from $10,000 to $12,000. Address D., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE private family, living in their own house, No. 241 Schermerhorn street, between Bond and Nevins, within fifteen minutes walk of all the ferries, would accommodate with full board a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen who would room together. House contains all the modern improvements. Best of references given and required. Apply at the house, or address "W." Box 4,712, New York Post-office.

WANTED—FOR AN INVALID LADY, DAUGHter and two sons, adults, part of a furnished house with convenience for housekeeping; private family preferred; location must be unexceptionable, and modern improvements in the house; otherwise need not answer. References furnished and desired. Apply to P. V., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS private family; location between 4th and 6th avs., above 26th-st.; a medium-size high-stoop preferred; rent must be moderate; would purchase carpets, mirrors, &c. Any party relinquishing housekeeping will find a desirable tenant by addressing, stating terms, Box No. 3,671 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ON 6TH AND 8TH AVS.—Wanted to lease an entire building on each avenue, (corner preferred,) to improve and occupy; freehold security, or would purchase. Address JOHN DOUGHTY, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—FOR RESPONSIBLE TENANTS, furnished and unfurnished houses, in good neighborhoods; no charge for registering. Please send full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE, A MEDIUM-sized high-stoop house, centrally located below 40th-st., and in an unexceptional neighborhood. Address with particulars H., Box No. 649 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LaGRANGE—BRIGNOLI
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

MAX STRAKOSCH..........Director.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Director of the Lagrange and Brignoli Opera Company avails himself of this occasion to return his sincere thanks to the musical public of New-York for the very flattering patronage they have bestowed upon the performances of the brilliant combination of lyric artists under his management during the season which has just closed at Pike's Opera House.

A season more brilliant has never been known even in this City of triumph and successes, and the director congratulates himself, in spite of the oft inclemency of the weather and other disadvantages well known, he has been enabled to present the standard works in such variety and with such perfection of cast as to win not only the most flattering support from the public, but the cordial recognition from the critical press.

In this connection Mr. Strakosch is glad to announce that, having secured the lease, for a brief period, of the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, he is enabled, in deference to the universal desire of his patrons, to transfer his troupe from Mr. Pike's Opera-house to the scene whereon the contemporaries of his own great artists have won their brightest fame.

THE NEW SEASON,
LIMITED TO EIGHT NIGHTS
and
THREE MATINEES,

will be inaugurated on WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, AT 8 P. M. AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, prior to their departure for Philadelphia and the West.

The enthusiastic reception accorded to the representation of Verdi's masterwork

IL TROVATORE,

both in this City and in Brooklyn, has induced the management to announce it for repetition on the opening night, with its powerful cast, new and magnificent dresses, appointments, &c.

MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
in her great impersonation of LEONORA.
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
in her excellent rendition of AZUCENA.
SIG. BRIGNOLI,
in his original creation of MANRICO.
SIG. ORLANDINI,
in his great role of CONTE DE LUNA.
SIG. COLETTI AS FERRANDO.

Musical Director and Conductor..........SIG. NICOLAO

FRIDAY, 14th of February, 1868,
Second Opera Night,
RIGOLETTO,
which has created such an operatic furore.
SATURDAY, 15th of February, MATINEE.
LA TRAVIATA.

Prices of admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; family circle, 75 cents; private boxes, $10, $12 and $20, according to location. Sale of reserved seats will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 10, at the box office of the Academy, and continue daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Seats can also be secured at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..... Mr. LESTER WALLACK

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1868,
will be presented the Comic Drama of
"OURS."

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. T. J. WARD, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss KATE RANOE, and Miss TIMONY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 11—(1st time in 5 years)—PAULINE.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12—PAULINE.
THURSDAY, Feb. 13—"OURS."
FRIDAY, Feb. 14—Last Time—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
SATURDAY, Feb. 15—PAULINE.

Doors open at 7½; Performance commences at 8.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.

The romantic drama of
PAULINE,
with new scenery, appointments, costumes, novel and peculiar effects, will be produced on
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB 11.

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TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 11.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Last appearances of the peerless
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by Mr. J. W. COLLIER,
in her exquisite personation of FANCHON.

LAST NIGHTS.	FANCHON.
LAST NIGHTS.	
MONDAY and TUESDAY.	Crowded and brilliant audiences.
LAST NIGHTS.	
LAST NIGHTS.	FANCHON.

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, the companion-piece to Fanchon, LITTLE BAREFOOT.

AMRY..........Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
WILLIAM..........Mr. J. W. COLLIER.
JEMMY..........G. L. FOX.

BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

LITTLE BAREFOOT MATINEE—SATURDAY.

In splendid preparation, Mr. Fox's New Pantomime.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway,
Opposite New-York Hotel. Admission 50 cents.

MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

the highly sensational and successful local Drama of
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
in all its original.

JOHN K. MORTIMER (especially engaged) will appear in his great character of Badger.

C. T. PARSLOE, Jr., as Bob the Bootblack, a creation of his own, and performed by him throughout the Union with unexampled success.

Mr. G. C. CLARKE as Paul, and

Miss IRENE WORRELL as Lucy Fairweather, together with the entire strength of the company in the cast.

New Appointments, Scenery, Music, &c.

FRIDAY, BENEFIT of THOS. THEALL, Treasurer.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

THE WHITE FAWN.

The undersigned hereby give notice that the Spectacular Fairy Extravaganza of the WHITE FAWN has been copyrighted, and that the mechanical effects and scenery have been patented. Any person using the title or any colorable imitations of the play, or its effects, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

WHEATLEY, JARRETT & PALMER.

WHITNY'S SHAKESPEAREAN AND ORATORICAL ASSUMPTIONS—At Dodworth Hall, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 10 and 11, at 8 o'clock. Riverdale farm for sale by the lecturer.

LECTURES.

TO LADIES.

Five lectures on *Physiology, Health and Disease*, in Episcopal Church, corner of 18th-st. and 5th-av., by Mrs. MARY D. JONES, M. D. First lecture free, on the 12th, at 3 P. M. Subsequent lectures on 13th, 14th, 17th and 19th, same hour. A fine apparatus, manikins, maps, &c. Tickets to course, $1; single lecture, 30 cents.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, against the estates of WM. W. TRACY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, JAMES WILLSON, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, THOMAS J. STRONG, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and the State of New-York, and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, copartners, composing the firm of Tracy, Irwin & Company, and individually, who have been respectively adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of February, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES A. SUYDAM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, (formerly a partner in the firm of Howes & Co.,) who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW L. MULL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 6, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS KYLER, bankrupt.—The goods which were in the store of Morris Kyler, bankrupt, at No. 41 Murray-st., New-York, consisting of boots, shoes, safe, office furniture, &c., will be sold at public auction by CHARLES C. WARREN, auctioneer, at his store, No. 22 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the benefit of creditors.

JOSIAH J. BURGESS, Assignee,
Office of Cotterill Brothers, 175 Broadway, New-York.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.

Major ALEX. Mc. STETSON and Capt. P. R. STETSON have re-leased the Astor House for seven years.

Mr. Astor will expand a large sum of money in improvements. The new proprietors will refurnish the hotel, and render it second to none in intrinsic comfort. It will be closed on March 1, so that the contemplated improvements may be pushed forward at once.

THE GOLD QUESTION.

NO. 3.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a natural law which determines the value of paper money as compared with coin. No statute has declared in express terms that they shall be of equal value. It is only by inference from the language used that a legislative intention to make them equal in value can be ascertained.

If an inexorable natural law has declared that they shall not be equal in value under the conditions which now exist, and which were universally regarded as probable when the Legal-tender act was passed, it is very unreasonable to infer from the language of the act an opposite intention.

Therefore it is of first importance, not merely to assert, but to demonstrate that there is a great law of human nature which has decided this question—a law which cannot be evaded or repealed. This demonstration is fairly comparable for exactness to a mathematical process. It requires a fixed attention, but the end is worth more than the trouble it costs to reach it. The student will find all the materials in MILL's *Treatise on Political Economy.* In condensing them for popular use, it is impossible not to employ often his language; it would be unprofitable to discard his vivid illustrations. In this paper, prepared with a sincere desire to disseminate useful truths, is presented that which vigorous thinkers have stated over and over again, and which is yet strangely unfamiliar.

Value is not synonymous with utility. Everything of value must be of use, but every useful thing has not exchange value. Air and water are useful in the highest degree; but neither has value in the sense in which we use the term value, because they can be ordinarily appropriated without labor. But we can conceive that air may become of priceless value, if it is conveyed to a person in danger of suffocation, in a crowded room, or dungeon, or the interior of a diving-bell. Water, too, may acquire exchange value, when conveyed to a city, or a high level, or a dry locality. In this inquiry, by value is meant value for purposes of exchange. Permit me to refer to a state of society where the arts of production have made certain advancement, but there is no money. Commerce will exist. The baker will exchange his bread for clothes, the tailor his clothes for bread, and iron will be exchanged for any other commodity in demand. Values will exist, and without money. *The idea of value precedes that of money.* The next thing to be noticed is, that value is entirely independent of price, there being no money. Corn is worth what it will bring in exchange for bread or coal. We also perceive that there is no such thing as a general rise in values. The very suggestion involves an absurdity. All things cannot rise in value any more than forty growing trees can overtop each other. There are but two classes of things of value for the purposes of this inquiry. One of them, gold, does not belong to—that is the class of which the production is limited; which cannot be produced indefinitely—these have a monopoly value. Take for example the pictures of RAPHAEL, or coal, or wheat in a season of accidental scarcity. Their value does not depend upon their cost of production, but simply upon the law of demand and supply. A picture of RAPHAEL, though he may have painted it at small cost of labor and materials, or created it by the slightest effort of his immortal genius, has a value dependent upon the number of his pictures in the market, and the value which people are willing to give for them in exchange. Then there is the other large class of things which can be produced indefinitely, in which gold is included. The value of gold, like the value of wheat, corn and oil, depends upon the cost of production. These things tend to exchange for one another at such values as will repay the cost of production with the ordinary profit, or as it may be stated, things of the same cost of production will ordinarily exchange for one another—else one thing will yield a greater profit than the other, which can be produced at the same cost, and will be produced in preference.

If the demand exceeds the supply of anything, the value rises until more capital is thrown into that branch of business; production is stimulated until the supply increases, when the demand slackens; then the value falls again until the cost of production renders it unprofitable to produce the article. There are certain things, such as coal, gold and wheat, which can be produced indefinitely; but when the quantity is increased, the production of the increased quantity, can only be effected at more than a proportional cost. For example, from Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, let us suppose that coal can be brought to market with a profit at six dollars per ton, but in limited quantities; if the demand exceeds the supply, the price will raise to eight dollars per ton—at which price it will pay to mine coal from more remote and difficult regions, which are accordingly worked, and the price of the whole is eight dollars per ton. The cost of working the more difficult mines, regulates the price of the whole; if the demand falls off, the more remote and difficult mines will become unprofitable to work, and will be gradually abandoned. In practical confirmation of this theory, I insert a slip lately cut from the Philadelphia *Ledger:*

> "The tonnage (coal) for the year is 8,567,304 tons, being an increase of 2,809,979 tons over the tonnage to the same time in 1865. The price of the coal is nearly steady, and, on the average, probably covers the cost of putting it into the market. While this is the case producers will not generally discontinue work and permit their mining force to scatter wide away. Coal cannot, it is believed, fall in its present price. Those working mines not favorably situated will let up as much as possible to retain their hands within reach in case of a reaction in the market, which it is believed will take place toward the close of the season."

In this class of things, demand and supply determine the perturbations of value above and below their *natural level*—the cost of production.

In this class of things there is one—gold—which has certain peculiarities. It is a most remarkable substance; its possession is universally desired—almost as much as that of fuel or food. Its consumption is so exceedingly slow as to be almost imperceptible. Possibly the gold which was carried out of Egypt may exist to-day, and be passing over some counter in the shape of eagles; its possession has been coveted in all ages of the world, and by all people, whether rude or civilized. From the exceeding slowness of its consumption, and from its being so generally desired, it was very early adopted as a standard of value. The slowness of its consumption was one of the reasons which caused it to be adopted. If coal were the standard, it would be found that by the process of combustion so many millions of tons would be consumed every year that the value from day to day would greatly fluctuate. So it would be with wheat, or almost any substance that could be suggested as an appropriate standard of value. Therefore men's minds very early turned to gold as a standard of value, as being the most desirable substance known, and as subject to the least fluctuation, because of the slowness of its consumption—and this, be it remarked, *wholly independent of the action of Governments.* In the state of society which I have imagined, there were great inconveniences—values subsided—but there was no authorized common measure of them—commerce was very much obstructed. It could not get on without money. If a tailor wanted bread he might starve before he could find anybody who would deliver to him a quantity of bread equal in value to a coat, and then much of the bread might spoil before he could eat it. Every time he exchanged a coat for a horse, or for wheat or bread, a different calculation had to be gone through with, on different data. But by expressing the value of everything in dollars and cents a common language would be obtained—an invention of itself so useful as to justify its adoption, even if a dollar and a cent did not represent anything whatever. In Africa, it is said, there is a denomination of value which does not represent anything, but is used to enable the people conveniently to effect their exchanges.

At this point governments intervened to facilitate the operations of commerce. They found that the voice of mankind, without dissent, proclaimed gold to be the substance of all others the best adapted to the desired purpose. It was also conveniently divisible, plastic and portable. They coined it by stamping it with a die, and so cheaply that nobody could compete with them in the mechanical operation of coining it. That is the only reason why they coin it almost gratuitously; because if they did not coin it almost gratuitously every skillful mechanic would be coining money for himself. Now, what is the difference between gold coined and gold uncoined? Is there any mystery about it? Coined, it becomes money; melted, it becomes bullion. When gold rises in value above its stamped denomination, when an ounce of bullion becomes more valuable than a doubloon or double eagle, there is no one who is not an idiot who will not convert a doubloon or double eagle into an ounce of bullion. It can be hammered out or melted. *Coined it acquires no new value.* By this process is made entirely familiar the simple idea that there is no mystery about money, or the motives which led to its invention, or the purposes it serves. You find numerous dicta that gold is now a commodity, and then it is money? Stamp gold with the effigy of the power of the Government, and it is money. You will find that some have said that the Government might adopt shells, or iron, or pewter as money: That LYCURGUS, from ascetic motives, adopted iron as money in the commerce of Sparta. And if he did? and if he coined a piece of iron and called it by the name of the most valuable gold coin existing, would anybody take it as such by virtue of his edict, and part with value for it? Not at all, unless the penalty of refusal was to lose a head. If LYCURGUS said he would redeem every iron coin with a gold coin, and people had faith in the government credit, they would receive the iron coin, but then he would be coining, not the iron, but the credit of the government. No government, by merely coining iron or shells, or wampum, can give them any new value. The effect of LYCURGUS' edict was, that few in Sparta would engage in trade, and out of it the iron coinage had no value at all.

What do we find was the phenomenon when money was first introduced? We find what we have ever since known, that everybody wants it, and as much as he can get of it. People may have as much bread, or cloth, or coal, as they require, but they never have enough money. In this respect of demand it is not like any other known substance. *The market for coal or wheat may be glutted, the money market is never glutted.* All the goods in the market are offered for all the money in the market. It always has been so and always will be so. If a man does get money for his goods to-day, it is because he expects to get more money for them to-morrow. All the money in the market constitutes the demand for all the goods in the market, and the whole of the goods in the market constitute the demand for money. In the operations of trade, money is bought and sold like any other commodity; with money we buy wine, with wine we buy money.

There is one other consideration which should not be overlooked. It is that the idea of debt is entirely independent of the idea of money. The idea of debt existed prior to the introduction of money. A man will owe just as much without money as with. A hundred measures of oil or a hundred measures of wheat were always just as much a debt as a hundred dollars, and the introduction of money had no effect on that.

Now, if the whole of the goods in the market represents the demand for money, and all the money in the market represents the demand for goods, it follows that every country will possess and have in circulation, temporary fluctuations excepted, just that quantity of money which will perform the exchanges required of it, consistently with the cost of its production. What is the effect of an increase of the amount of money in circulation, the goods to be exchanged not being equally increased in quantity? It raises the price of everything—of all the goods in the market. That is precisely the effect, and the magnitude of the effect depends upon the amount of money that is added to the circulation. I do not mean to say that all the goods on sale in any country are represented by an equal amount of money; because a piece of money may go through ten or twenty hands before it performs all its offices in reference to the purchase of goods. Each dollar buys a dollar's worth of goods, but each dollar is laid out many times before all the goods on sale are removed from the market. The quantity of money in circulation, laying out of view the influence of credit, depends upon the amount of goods for sale, and the rapidity of the circulation. If each piece is laid out ten times while goods to the value of $1,000,000 are sold, it is evident the quantity of money required to circulate these goods is $100,000.

But it may be said that the influence of private credit, may very much affect and reduce the amount of money required in any country. Permit me to take one step further in the imagined progress of society. Individuals gradually came to use their credit in the form of book accounts, bills and notes, as a substitute for money. The same amount of money will effect a great deal more in purchasing, if there be a great deal of credit. Therefore, the amount of money required for circulation depends upon the amount of individual credit in use, and if the increase of money in circulation beyond the increase of goods create a rise in prices, it is evident that an expansion of credit—credit being a substitute for money—will have a like effect. I mention these things, that it may be understood that the influence of credit in prices has not been overlooked. But credit being merely a substitute for money, cannot alter the properties of money,—and the influence of credit on prices, cannot change the laws which regulate the influence of money on prices. Money and credit are like two rivers uniting in one channel, flowing from different sources, exerting the same influence. If the combined torrent be swollen, it may become uncontrollable and sweep all before it. We may, therefore, lay out of view entirely the influence of private credit as a substitute for money.

As has been stated, if the amount of money in circulation be increased, prices are raised, the quantity of goods remaining the same. But as ordinarily foreign trade exists, whenever in any country prices rise at home, imports are stimulated, because it is cheaper to make purchases abroad, while at the same time it becomes unprofitable to export anything. Commodities flow into the country and gold rapidly flows out, until by this very expeditious process or some similar process the equilibrium is restored.

We have now arrived at a definite conception of *value,* viz., purchasing power—of *money and its properties*—and of the *value of money.*

Governments eventually discovered that they could use their credit as a substitute for money. It may be shown that this power may, within certain limits, be exercised to the advantage of the Government and the people, for an issue of paper liberates a certain amount of gold, which may be used more profitably in a variety of ways, than by serving merely as a circulating medium.

Suppose the Government has coined its credit into convertible paper to the amount of $500,000, and there is already the required circulation of $1,000,000 of hard money. The price of everything will tend to rise, because there is more currency in use than is required for the operations of trade. The prices in our market rise, and the prices in England remain the same. The people send to England to buy cloth or other commodities, because they can get them cheaper there, and the gold flows abroad to pay for them, until the surplus currency is removed and prices assume their normal standard. It is sufficient simply to state the proposition. Experience in practical life verifies it over and over again. Suppose the Government issues convertible paper currency to the whole amount of the hard money currency in circulation, so that there is a million of each kind of money? Prices rise immediately here, while they remain the same abroad. Gold flows abroad to the foreign market, and goods come here in return. Gold continues to go out until it all disappears, and the required million of currency remains. An extreme case is stated, merely to illustrate generally the operation of the principle. It is impossible to issue, and keep in circulation convertible paper, to an amount exceeding the amount of circulation required, for prices rise as before, including the price of bullion, and the convertible paper is returned to the Government for redemption as fast as issued.

Suppose the Government adopts an inconvertible currency, and keeps it within the limits of the amount of circulation required for the purposes of trade in the country, what is the effect? It is precisely the same as if it were convertible currency. If the purposes of trade require $1,000,000 of hard money, and the Government furnishes, in addition, $1,000,000 of inconvertible money, it is just as if it were convertible. Gold flows out and goods come in, until the amount is reduced to what it was before. But inconvertible paper, confined to this limit, is never resorted to, because it might as well be convertible if so restricted.

When we have an inconvertible paper currency, issued beyond the limit which is required for the purposes of trade, it becomes redundant, and what is the effect? Prices rise at home, including the prices of coin and bullion. The currency is not depleted, and it cannot be depleted, because there is no longer any unusual profit in importing goods from abroad, because when paid for there, they have to be paid for in gold purchased at a premium. Cloth may be $4 here, and $3 in England. In order to pay for the cloth in England, a premium of twenty-five per cent. is paid for gold. Exports are not stimulated, imports are not repressed, and the prices of everything remain inflated, including the price of coin and bullion, which are convertible each into the other. There being no outlet for the surplus currency, the depreciation of paper money will continue so long as the supply of currency exceeds the quantity required for the purposes of traffic in the markets of the country.

I have now accomplished what is to me the most difficult portion of this discussion.

Difficult, from a fear that I may be thought to have unduly persisted in stating too much at length those elementary principles of political economy which constitute the theory of value? but it is of vital importance to bear them distinctly in mind. I cannot conceive how any one can pass upon the question of the relative values of the two kinds of currency without first ascertaining what is the nature of value and what are the uses and properties of money.

After considering these principles, the path to the result at which we aim is easy and plain.

What is the point at which we have arrived? That the people adopted gold, universally and by common consent, as the standard of value; that Governments then interposed and coined it for the public convenience; that thereupon, and afterward, they coined their credit, which was also a public convenience. Then we found, as exemplified in our own history, that, upon the inflation of the currency, all prices tend to rise, and that, ordinarily, the volume of currency is depleted by the influence of foreign trade, and that this offence continues so long as the currency is convertible, and it continues although it be inconvertible, provided the currency does not exceed the required volume; but when the Government, beyond that limit, issues inconvertible currency, the operations of foreign trade cannot be efficient to deplete the currency, and hence all commodities continue at a high price, including gold coin and bullion. In other words the paper money becomes depreciated. That is the operation of a necessary law. It is a law inherent in the thing itself, and can no more be taken away from it by legislation, than the hues can be taken away from the rainbow; and thus it will be no matter how good the credit of the Government is, if the currency is inconvertible, when the quantity of it is unduly increased, and there is no outlet for it abroad, unless you suppose that a United States Treasury note will pass in a foreign market as the equivalent of gold. For the gold will flow abroad first to be employed in making purchases in the cheaper market, until it is exhausted. The paper will not follow, *although every citizen have perfect faith in the Government credit.* In the case of our own currency, enlarged as it is, perhaps the most potent causes which will bring the paper to the standard of gold will be, not so much the reduction by gradual payments of the national debt as the gradual expansion of our resources as a nation, the increase of our productive power, and the greater volume of our products seeking exchange, and requiring a greater volume of circulation to move them. Who can confidently predict that there may not, within a very few years, be actually needed a volume of currency as great as now exists which will bring the value of gold and paper to a very near approximation? This is an influence powerful and constantly acting, and which governments and individuals can never ignore.

It is the effect of the expansion of our currency, rather than any question affecting the credit of the Government, which raises the prices of corn, land, and fabrics of all kinds; because there is so much more money seeking an outlet to be exchanged for them. Foreign trade does not operate to reduce the volume, because all the foreign fabrics are purchased with coin.

I presume this will be found to be an accurate statement of the causes which have been operating, and with which we are all practically familiar. Therefore, I conclude, from the nature of the subject and the qualities inherent in the things themselves, that the Government did not intend that two kinds of currency should be of equal value, unless they did not intend to issue more than the commercial interests of the country absolutely demanded, as currency. If they issued more they could not, in the nature of things, be of equal value.

I cannot refrain from calling your readers attention to the words of LOCKE and of HUSKISSON, lately quoted by Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS in a speech in the Senate on the joint resolution, pledging the faith of the United States to the payment of the public debt in coin or its equivalent:

> "A law cannot give to bills that intrinsic value which the universal consent of mankind has annexed to silver and gold."—*Locke's Works, Ed. of 1801, page 22.*
>
> "Laws, however severe, cannot alter the inherent and essential qualities which determine the relations of value. They may, indeed, impose the same denomination upon values essentially different, but the difference will not be the less perceived; for no restraint upon human actions can permanently or effectually countervail the nature of things. When, therefore, the currency of the country consists partly of gold of standard weight and the remainder of a paper currency, in fact depreciated, but clothed by law with the character of a legal-tender, the denomination fixed for such paper currency being the same as for the coin, the latter will have an irresistible tendency to escape from the depreciation in which it is by law retained, so long as it continues in the character of coin; and either by melting or exportation it will recover its intrinsic value."—*Huskisson's Speeches, vol. 1, page 180.*

In a final communication I hope to show that the statutes and custom of our Government plainly show that Congress did not intend to violate this great law of human nature.

JAN. 27, 1868. J. J. T.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Proposed Widening and Extension of Laurens-street.

The Aldermanic Committee having under consideration the petition for the widening of Laurens-street and its extension to Fifth-avenue, held an adjourned meeting yesterday. Ald. HARDY took the Chair.

Mr. R. M. HENRY said he represented the interest of property owners on Fifth-avenue. In his opinion it would be much better to widen and extend Varick-street rather than Laurens-street. By this means traffic would be spread over the City, rather than brought to a central point, as it would be by the extension of Fifth-avenue.

Ald. HARDY said the question Mr. HENRY was discussing was not before the Committee, and therefore it could not be considered. The Committee had no knowledge that the property owners on Varick-street desired such an extension.

Mr. HENRY then proceeded to object against the extension of Laurens-street. The result of it would be that Fifth-avenue would become a Laurens-street, and property would be much depreciated. He thought the occupants of dwelling-houses should not be driven out by the Common Council, as there were already many complaints of the want of such houses. Then again, if the street is cut through it will be just making a bid for a railroad there. He thought it was very doubtful whether the Common Council has the right to cut the street through Washington Parade Ground. There were four reasons why the proposed amendment should not be carried out: It was not the best route that could be chosen; it would depreciate the value of property on Fifth-avenue; the power of the Common Council in the matter is questionable; and the proposed extension is not needed.

Mr. JOSEPH DALY thought the proposed improvement is not needed, there being already thoroughfares enough from the upper to the lower part of the City. The way to relieve Broadway of its excess of traffic is to remove the markets from the lower to the upper part of the City. This idea of cutting huge avenues through the City he thought altogether wrong. If Laurens-street is widened as proposed one hundred and forty houses and lots would be destroyed.

Mr. CLARKE said the proposed extension would be a mutilation of Washington-square. If Fifth-avenue must be extended it would be better to cut it straight through the square to Thompson-street. He, as a property owner, would not object to such an extension, but he had a decided objection to cutting the Fifth-avenue through the square to Laurens-street.

Mr. A. T. STEWART said that if the extension of Fifth-avenue was carried out, it certainly should be in a straight line through the square. He owned a considerable quantity of property in Broadway. The statement that the improvement of any other thoroughfare would be likely to take business away from Broadway he thought was untrue. There could be no fear on that score. If it were not for the fear that those rapacious railroad companies would run a track through Fifth-avenue and Laurens-street when opened, he would be glad to see the improvement made, and also to have West Broadway cut through to the Battery. But he was afraid of the railroads. If one Legislature passed a law forbidding a track to be laid through Fifth-avenue, the next Legislature could repeal that law. If the extension proposed was made at all, it should be carried through to the Battery. The City wants another great thoroughfare. He was decidedly in favor of the cut through Washington-square being a straight one.

Mr. H. HILTON said no possible objection could be made to the proposed improvement, except on the score that a railroad might be run through the thoroughfare as soon as opened.

Mr. BLACKSTONE said it would be better to widen Laurens-street than Thompson. If the Thompson-street line was taken, a Catholic church and a savings bank would have to be taken down, and some two millions of other property destroyed.

Mr. J. B. IRELAND presented a petition on behalf of forty property-owners on Fifth-avenue, representing $4,000,000 of real estate, and comprising the names of MOSES TAYLOR, Mr. GRINNELL, Mr. DRAPER and others, in favor of the proposed extension of the avenue.

Mr. A. T. STEWART said the public, and not private interests must be studied. If the proposed extension is made, he thought just half its value would be lost if West Broadway was not cut through to the Battery. He was not in favor of it unless it was carried right through.

Mr. CRAM said the movement was not, as he had heard asserted, one of speculators, but of old residents of Laurens-street. The improvement is evidently demanded by the public, and the only question is, shall it be Laurens-street or Thompson-street? He thought sufficient had already been said to show that Laurens-street is the most practicable route.

Mr. F. S. KINNEY said that instead of 25 feet, Laurens-street should be widened 50 feet to make it correspond with Fifth-avenue and West Broadway. This he thought a most important point to be considered.

The Committee then adjourned to noon on Saturday next.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

Resolutions from the other Board, for the paving with Nicholson pavement of Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Madison-avenue, and from Broadway to Sixth-avenue; of Twenty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; of William-street; of Twenty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, and of Washington-place, were concurred in.

A number of reports in favor of laying gas mains and lighting street lamps in various streets were presented.

Mr. NORTON said they had better go into the thing wholesale, and order lamps to be placed 100 feet apart throughout the City. He saw lamps in streets that did not contain half a dozen houses. The reports purported to bear his signature as a member of the Committee on Lamps and Gas, but he declared he had never seen the reports, and certainly had not signed them.

On motion, the reports were recommitted.

Mr. FARLEY offered resolutions condoling with the family of the late ANSON HERRICK, and Mr. O'BRIEN offered resolutions of sympathy with the family of Ex-Alderman REED.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Board adjourned to Monday next, at 2 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. STACOM in the chair.

A resolution instructing the Clerk of the Common Council to prepare the Corporation Manual for 1868 and to have 15,000 copies thereof printed was laid over.

A resolution to have the chamber and office of the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen repainted and furnished was concurred in.

The resolution from the other Board to appoint a City Librarian at a salary of $1,000 per annum was laid over.

Mr. HARTMAN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Railroads to inquire whether the railroad companies have not violated the ordinance forbidding the sprinkling of salt on the railroad tracks.

Mr. HARTMAN said that some of the companies used dummy cars, through the bottom of which holes were pierced, and the car being filled with salt, it was sprinkled through these holes upon the track. He was informed that this thing had been done on the Second-avenue line.

The resolution was adopted.

Resolutions to pave the following streets with Nicolson pavement were concurred in:

Marketfield-street, from Whitehall to Broad streets; Franklin-street, from Elm to West; Great Jones-street; Exchange-place, from Broad to Hanover streets; Bridge-street, from Broad-street to the Battery; Liberty-street; Pearl-street, from Wall to Hanover streets; Rector-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River; Ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway.

The resolution to increase the salaries of the clerks and attaches of the Common Council was amended by making the salaries of the Sergeant-at-Arms of each Board $2,000 and the Official Reporter $3,000. The resolution as amended was then laid over.

The resolution calling on Congress to make an appropriation for the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate was concurred in, as also the resolutions of condolence with the families of the late ANSON HERRICK and EX-Alderman JAMES REED.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

The Protestant Episcopal Orphans' Home and Asylum.

The sixteenth annual report of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church is before us. This institution is under the care and patronage of benevolent ladies of the City, and the figures of the year 1867 show at once the success of their labors and the open-handed charity of those to whom they made appeal.

Our expenditure, says the report, for fuel, clothing, provisions, &c., for 1867 has been $16,086 92; our receipts, from church collections, subscriptions, voluntary donations, and the 75 cents paid weekly by the friends of some of the children, have amounted to $19,639 46. We have no endowment. From the sources just mentioned comes the only supply on which we depend for all our daily wants. During the year just closed 34 children have been admitted, 10 have been placed out, and 24 have been returned to their friends, making the present number of inmates 158. We have again to thank the same kind friends who, year after year, when the cold season comes upon us, return with cheerful smiles to resume their places among the diligent workers who are providing garments for our little beneficiaries; for in the Orphans' Home all the children's clothing is prepared by the Managers and these kind assistants, whom we always welcome most cordially. This year 811 garments have been made, 30 quilts and 10 comfortables have been pieced and quilted, and 13 pairs of stockings have been knitted.

The officers for the current year are: First Directress, Miss Margaret Munro, No. 14 West Thirty-sixth-street; Second Directress, Miss Anna Potter, No. 38 East Twenty-second-street; Secretary, Miss Anna L. Peck, No. 178 Lexington-avenue; Treasurer, Miss Mary S. Jones, No. 246 Fifth-avenue; Trustee of Permanent Fund, Mr. Wm. Alex. Smith, No. 63 Wall-street; Committee on Receiving and Dismissing Children, Miss Anne M. Barnes, Mrs. Arnest Fink, Miss Cecilia S. Barnes; Consulting Physician, James R. Leaming, M. D.; Attending Physicians, Alfred Underhill, M. D., J. R. Janvrin, M. D., Charles McMillan, M. D.; Surgeon, George A. Peters, M. D.; Dentist, R. P. Perry, D. D. S.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ASSEMBLYMAN.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. JAMES REED, a member of the Assembly for the Eighth District, and formerly an Alderman of the Tenth Ward, died suddenly in the restaurant of Messrs. CROOK, FOX & NASH, No. 40 Park-row, which he had entered for the purpose of obtaining refreshments. He sat down upon a sofa near the door, where shortly after he became unconscious. Deputy Coroner WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., was summoned immediately, but Mr. REED was found to be quite dead when he arrived. Coroner KEENAN assumed charge of the case, and had the remains removed to Mr. REED's late residence, No. 122 Essex-street, where the *post-mortem* examination and inquest will be held to-day. It appears that Mr. REED left Albany on Friday. He was very stout, and probably died of apoplexy.

ORGAN FOR CHRIST CHURCH, CHICAGO.—A large and critical audience assembled at the warerooms of Mr. HENRY ERBEN last week at the opening of a very fine organ, which is to be erected in Christ (Episcopal) Church, Chicago. Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN, of Grace Church; Mr. CAULFIELD, of St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth-street, and Mr. HENRY E. BROWNE, of the Anthon Memorial Church, were the principal performers, and displayed the excellent qualities of the instrument to the best possible advantage. The organ is contained in a Gothic case of black walnut, twenty-six feet high, seventeen feet wide, and ten feet deep, with two sets of keys and two octaves of pedals from C. C. C. It has twenty-six stops, one of sixteen foot and six of eight foot, and two reed stops. The price was $4,000. The organ and exhibition gave great satisfaction.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Mr. De Yturbide, of Mexico, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. J. F. Joy, of Detroit; Gen. B. Raum, of Illinois; Gen. J. M. Corse, of Chicago; Hon. E. B. Judson, of Syracuse, and William H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. N. B. Brown, of St. Louis; Hon. A. P. Strong, of New-Jersey; Hon. A. McDonald, of Geneva; Hon. S. K. Williams, of Albany, and Hon. F. H. Hoods, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Israel Vogdes, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House. Gov. Crapo, of Michigan, and Hon. C. H. Dillingham, of Connecticut, are at the Astor House. Hon. J. B. Alley, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Oakes Ames, of North Easton, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

ALLEGED THIEVES ARRESTED.—On Thursday, OSCAR E. PECK and GORDON E. MYER appeared at TIFFANY's jewelry store, No. 550 Broadway, and offered a diamond cluster-ring for sale. The ring being worth $350, the suspicion of the jeweler was aroused and Capt. GARLAND informed of the affair, who arrived, and he arrested both men. Subsequent investigation led to the discovery that the prisoners had come from Bridgeport, Conn., and a telegram was sent by Capt. GARLAND to the Chief of Police at Bridgeport, who arrived yesterday, and stated that the ring had been stolen from a Miss ELLEN HOWE. The prisoners were sent back to Connecticut.

TEUTONIA MAENNERCHOR.—The Teutonia Society, which is one of the most prominent and popular German musical organizations of this City, has for some time past been extensively engaged in preparing for a grand masquerade, which is to come off at the Academy of Music on Thursday. The arrangements have been nearly completed, and the festivities will, no doubt, eclipse any of those of the previous year. A series of curious performances and exhibitions have been prepared, whereby the principal events of the past year are to be reviewed in carnivalistic style.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The New-York Yacht Club held its annual meeting Feb. 6, at DELMONICO's, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, Vice-Commodore JAMES GORDEN BENNETT, in the chair—in the absence of Commodore STEBBINS. The last year's officers of the Club were unanimously reelected. Commodore, H. G. STEBBINS; Vice-Commodore, JAMES GORDEN BENNETT; Rear Commodore, LLOYD PHENIX; Secretary, HAMILTON MORTON; Treasurer, Mr. HONE.

IMPORTANT SEIZURES.—Marshal MURRAY yesterday seized the books and papers of H. ASTIE, No. 29 Beaver-street, and of E. CAYLUS, DERUYTER & Co., No. 57 Beaver-street, imoprters of French wines, on the ground that these parties have fraudulently undervalued, in their invoices, Bordeaux wines imported by them. CAYLUS, DERUYTER & Co. are charged with importing 3,400 cases at an undervaluation. The number of cases imported by ASTIE is not stated.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CHINA.—Gen. JAMES L. KIERNAN, an U. S. Consul to China, will lecture to-morrow evening on the above-named subject at the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. As the lecturer has been invited by leading merchants of the City to give the views upon this interesting subject suggested by his residence in the East, the attendance will doubtless be as large as the importance of the subject warrants.

THE STUYVESANT CLUB.—The members of the Stuyvesant Club will hold their annual ball to-morrow evening at Irving Hall.

SERMON BY BISHOP BEDELL.—Bishop Bedell will preach this morning in the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RIDGEWOOD PARK.—The residents of the eastern portion of Brooklyn are about to appeal to the State Legislature in favor of the appropriation of the tract of land situated partly in the City of Brooklyn and partly in the town of New-Lotts and Newtown, and now known as the Ridgewood Heights, embracing an area of some five hundred and fifty acres, for the purpose of a public park for the Eastern District, to be known as the Ridgewood Park. This portion of Brooklyn, rapidly increasing in population, is exempt from taxation on account of Prospect Park, owing to the fact that its extreme distance renders it in great measure unavailable. Hence they are desirous to have a park of their own, for which purpose it would seem the site proposed would be an eligible one.

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—THOMAS MURRAY was charged yesterday before Justice BUCKLEY with having assaulted a woman named ANN HORAN. The alleged assault took place at the house of Mrs. HORAN's husband, Hicks street, near Rapelyea. DENNIS CLARE was charged with having broken some doors in the same house. The prisoners represented they were in search of an illicit still, and on the night of the 29th of October last, went to the house of the prosecuting witness. She attempted to stop their progress, when MURRAY struck her on the head with a pistol. The parties gave bail in the sum of $500 each, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES.—Yesterday morning Detectives FOLK and FROST arrested a young woman named MARY CONNELLY, of Fourteenth-street, New-York, on a charge of procuring money under false pretences. For nearly a year MARY has been "desirous of reaching Greenpoint, but had lost her money, and was constrained to ask a small amount, &c." She was taken before Justice BUCKLEY and sentenced to spend sixty days at the Flatbush Penitentiary.

VIOLATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW.—A jury in Justice CORNWELL's Court, yesterday, found JAMES GALLAHER, of No. 112 East Warren-street, guilty of keeping his saloon open after 12 o'clock at night, and he was fined $30.....FRED. TROY was arrested on the same charge as that on which GALLAHER was convicted, and was locked up to await examination.

THREATENED TO SHOOT HIS MOTHER.—WILLIAM ABERNETHY, fifteen years of age, was yesterday convicted before Justice VOORHIES of threatening to shoot and otherwise assaulting his mother, Mrs. LYDIA ABERNETHY, of No. 312 South Fifth street, Eastern District. He was committed to the House of Refuge.

THE DESTITUTE POOR.—The Christian Aid Society relieved one hundred and thirty-eight destitute families, composed of over five hundred persons, in the Eastern District, during the past month. The cases of extreme destitution brought to the notice of the Society are very numerous.

THE WIDENING OF FOURTH STREET.—The project to widen Fourth street, Eastern District, meets with much opposition from the property-owners on the line, most of whom, however, are favorable to widening the carriage-way. A meeting to discuss the matter will be held in Washington Hall, on Monday evening.

PROBABLE MURDER.—About three months ago a man named CONKLIN was assaulted with an axe by an unknown man, in an unoccupied house in Classon-avenue. CONKLIN died yesterday morning, from the effects of the blows. The inquest will be held to-morrow, by Coroner SMITH.

NEW-JERSEY.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP ABROAD.—At a regular meeting of the "Friendly Sons of Ireland," held in Jersey City last week, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Irish-Americans and the descendants of Irish-Americans, would fail in our duty to our race and the land of our birth did we fail to demand as we do of our representatives the rights we are entitled to under the Constitution and laws of the Government to which we owe our allegiance.

Resolved, That it is of vital importance to the members of this Association that there should be no distinction between the native and adopted citizen, except as the Constitution provides, and all are equally entitled to the protection of our Government in their alienable rights.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the Government of the United States expects from the naturalized citizen, not only an oath of fidelity to the Constitution, but also an abjuration of allegiance to all foreign Powers or potentates, and especially from England, we, therefore, call upon the Government of the United States for the enactment of a law that will truly protect all citizens of this country, whether native or adopted, against the usurped power of any nation claiming the right to arrest any American citizen for acts done or words spoken in this free country.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to our representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to use their good judgment and influence for the passage of laws embodying the ideas above set forth.

THE NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.—A large meeting, composed of some of the most prominent citizens of Bergen, was held at Library Hall, on Friday evening, to adopt measures for the relief of the families of men killed by the nitro-glycerine explosion on the 25th of November last at Clairmont. Mayor CORNELISON was President, and Ex-Councilman HOLDER was appointed Secretary. It was decided that a lecture should be delivered in aid of the object stated, and a committee were appointed to procure either Col. SHOEFFNER or Prof. DOREMUS to deliver a lecture on glycerine, illustrated and explained by maps. Those present contributed a considerable amount for the present relief, and the meeting adjourned to await the action of the Committee.

A MAN OF FAMILY IN TROUBLE.—A girl named MARY FAUSTIN, being satisfied that she is about to become a mother, and not being possessed of means for its support, laid her case before Mr. PARSLOW, Poormaster of Hoboken, to whom she alleges that GEORGE HEITMAN, a married man, and proprietor of a confectionery-store in Washington-street, is the author of her troubles. MARY formerly attended in his store. HEITMAN has been arrested and held to answer, and it is said that other proceedings will be instituted by the indignant wife.

PRESENTATION TO MAYOR BOHNSTEDT.—The Liquor-dealers' Association of Hoboken had a grand ball at Busch's Hotel, on Thursday night, at which Mayor BOHNSTEDT was present as an invited guest. During the meeting the Mayor was surprised by the presentation of an elegant gold-headed cane and a costly bookcase. Capt BUSCH made the presentation speech on behalf of the Association, to which the recipient responded in a brief and appropriate manner.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As the Washington through train, leaving Jersey City at 7:50, was passing the Fish House two of the sleeping cars was thrown off the track by the breaking of a rail, one of the trucks on each car was badly smashed and an axel was broken. After a delay of half an hour, while the passengers were being transferred from the sleeping cars the train was again in motion, although the other trains were delayed about two hours through the accident.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—ALBERT CHASE, aged 21 years, was arrested on Friday evening charged with passing a fifty cent counterfeit United States currency bill at the store of J. W. BLEASE, in Newark-avenue, Jersey City. It has also been ascertained that the accused passed these counterfeits at three other places. He was committed to await examination before United States Commissioner JACKSON.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 8—3 P. M.

Consols for money and the account, 93¼@93⅜.

U. S. Five-twenty Bonds.......................71⅝@71¾

Illinois Central Railway Shares.......................87¾

Erie Railway Shares.......................47½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Feb. 8—3 P. M.

United States Five-twenties for the issue of 1862, 75½@75⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 8—3 P. M.

Cotton is active. The sales to-day foot up 18,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands, on the spot.......................8d.@8⅛d.

Middling Uplands, to arrive.......................8d.

Middling Orleans.......................8¼d.@8⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 43s. for mixed Western; Wheat, 15s. 6d. for white California, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red; Barley, 5s. 6d. for American; Oats, 3s. 11d. for American; Peas, 45s. for Canadian; Flour, 37s. for Western.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 117s. 6d. for Winter cured extra prime Mess; Pork dull at 73s. for new Eastern prime Mess; Lard, 54s. 3d. for fine American; Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine American; Bacon, 39s. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 6d.; Resin, 6s. for common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine pale; Spirits Turpentine, 30s. ℔ cwt.; Tallow, 42s. 3d. for American; Petroleum, 1s. 2d. for refined.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 8—3 P. M.

Whale Oil, £36 ℔ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £110 ℔ ton; Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ℔ ton; Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 8—3 P. M.

PETROLEUM—39¾ francs for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 8.

SUGAR—7¾@8 real for Nos. 10 to 12, and 8½@10¼ reals per arobe for Nos. 15 to 20, for Clayed, in boxes; Muscovado Sugar, 6@6½ reals for inferior to common Refining, and 6¾@7¾ reals for fair to good Refining. MOLASSES quiet at 5@6 reals. FREIGHTS on Sugar and Molasses are higher; small craft are in demand. BUTTER, 26@30 reals. CHEESE, 14@16 reals. HAMS, $15@$20. LARD, 15¾@17¾ reals. LUMBER, $20@$25 for White Pine, and $18@$20 for Pitch Pine. ONIONS, 9@10 reals. POTATOES, $4 50@$5 50. Exchange on London, 11½ ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, ½ ℔ cent. discount; on New-York, in currency, 29@30 ℔ cent. discount; in gold, long sight, ½ ℔ cent. discount.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of New-York	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Allemania	Feb. 11	New-York	Hamburg.
Siberia	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	Feb. 13	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Feb. 15	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA AND PANAMA.

Henry Chauncey	Feb. 11	New-York	Aspinwall.
Eagle	Feb. 13	New-York	Havana.
Fulton	Feb. 15	New-York	Panama.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Halifax and Bermuda, by the *City of New-York,* close at the General Post-office at 11 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 8—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—Miss Perine, Miss Norton, Chicago; Mrs. Jno. M. Richards and child, Miss Whitney, Chicago; R. L. Colt, Mrs. H. Blackmur and child, Mrs. Wm. Sturges and maid servant, F. H. Chandler and lady, Dr. Johnson, wife and 2 children, Walter Glover, Capt. Gardiner, British Army; Samuel Kengan, Capt. Cooper, wife and child, Royal Navy; Rev. P. A. Nugent, Philadelphia; Louis Leusch and wife, New-York; Mrs. Hodges, Boston; Mrs. Henry A. Thomas, Capt. N. Kirby, G. Brown, Edward Goldsmid, England; David Landers, Dr. Sherman, Dr. Clark, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Carter.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Alexander Campbell, John Nive, Mr. Hopping and wife, Mrs. Wm. Marsh and son, E. A. Kent, R. Hanson, Miss J. North, Miss C. North, Miss M. North, G. T. Reed, Miss Reed, Chas. Reed, Samuel Dickerson, James Murphy, Mrs. Samuel Voorhies and infant, Wm. T. Simonson, Anthony R. Cuyler and lady, Wm. H. Tobias, Miss Susan Thomas, Miss Kate Ridgeway, George Ridgeway, T. Brophy, Alex. Howe, H. A. Dubois.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—Abram Odell, Charles E. Black, Jno. A. Derry, Jno. Piatt, Sidney White, Theodore Wyrell, H. G. Moulton, R. G. Lavine, Mrs. Fry, Seth Wise, Scott Beber, Andrew Bevin, M. H. Slack, R. E. Hobsom, Jacob Reed, Amos Hobbs, Charles Weeks, D. Keith and daughter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 02 | Sun sets..... 5 27 | Moon rises... 7 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 26 | Gov. Island. 9 15 | Hell Gate....10 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Equator, Spencer, St. Thomas, Allen & Latson; City of London, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Hatteras, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, Robt. Lowden; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Cortez, Whitman, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Wilmington, Cole, Galveston, Williams & Guion; Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Carly, Havre, G. Mackenzie.

Steamer F. Cadwallader, Chance, South Amboy.

Bark Nicoline, (Hamb.,) Moller, Tralee, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Udois, Whittemore, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Emily, (Br.,) Coner, La Palmas, Canary, via Satilla River, Ga., Miller & Houghton; Gilmore Meredith, Ayres, Gibraltar and a market, A. Hardy & Co.; John Shay, Vaughn, Cardenas, Goldthwaite & Overton; Restless, (Br.,) Cox, Liverpool, W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.; L. L. Wadsworth, Bailey, St. John, N. B., Brett, Son & Co.; C. T. Tompkins, (Br.,) Walters, Alicante, Henry & Ball.

Schooners Kate McLean, Conklin, Edenton, N. C.; C. S. Watson, Adams, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) McBride, Cornwallis, A. Smithers & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool Jan. 21, via Boston Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Steamer Metis, Gale, Bristol.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence.

Schr. Vapor, Bogart, Charleston Jan. 28.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 8—Arr. steamers City of Port-au-Prince, from Savannah; Zodiac, from do.; Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; ship Alaska, from Kennebunk.

Below, in tow—Bark Windan, from Rica, via Gloucester; brig Wm. Mason, from St. Vincent via Portland.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8—Sld. steamship Manhattan, for New-York.

PROVINCETOWN, Feb. 8—In port, bark Annie, McCown, from Androssan for Boston; brig Arthur Eggleson, from Africa for Boston; Elsey, from Gonaives for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 8—Arr. steamships Virgo and Thames, from New-York.

Cld. steamships San Jacinto and Huntsville, for New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia; ship Nictaux, Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. 8—Sld. steamship Morro Castle, for New-York. The weather is delightful.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 8—3 P. M.—The steamship Germania, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York on the 28th of January, arrived here, en route to Hamburg, at 8 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 8—3 P. M.—The steamship [illegible], Capt. Bridgeman, from New-York on the 28th ult., arrived here on the way to Liverpool.

DR. J. J. CRAVEN,

OF

NO. 19 BREVOORT-PLACE,

BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE,

Gives special attention to diseases of the STOMACH and KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, and all other disorders depending upon the derangements of these organs, cured by an entire new and scientific system. Advice given and remedies suggested after a thorough and critical examination, based upon a chemical and microscopic analysis of the secretions.

HEADACHE, DIMNESS OF VISION,
VERTIGO, NAUSEA, NEURALGIA,
COLD EXTREMITIES, SORE THROAT,
an irritative and provoking COUGH,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,
and
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,

with many other unpleasant phenomena, are indications of an impaired condition of the digestive functions. In too many instances these symptoms are treated individually, endangering delicate and vital organs, and wasting time and money, when the difficulty could be removed at once by regulating the functions and reestablishing the tone of the stomach. Dyspepsia has ever offered a stubborn resistance to treatment, and proved a terror to patient and physician. Relief can only be obtained, and advice made effectual by a careful and critical examination, both as to the physical and moral condition and habits of the patient, and rigid rules established, thus rendering aid to remedies suggested.

Within the last few years a marked and appalling increase has been observed in diseases of the kidneys, and hundreds have fallen victims to the dreadful malady known as

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Dr. Craven has been for a long time engaged in investigations and a series of experiments seeking light as to the cause and treatment of this malady, and has obtained a knowledge as to prevention and treatment.

It was the Doctor's intention to have given the result of these investigations to the world gratuitously; but by the advice of his friends, and justified by all the common rules that govern mankind, he has decided to make them useful first to those who bestow their patronage and confidence. Organic and functional diseases of the kidneys cannot be decided upon or treated without careful chemical test and microscopic examination, together with an analytical knowledge of the water used by the patient.

A visit to Dr. Craven will convince the afflicted that he has made a careful and especial study of the stomach and kidneys, and his plan of treatment must prove successful.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. As the Doctor is desirous of devoting a portion of his time to the worthy poor, they will be treated gratuitously from 9 A. M. to 12 M. on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Permission has been received to use the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1868.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: I cannot withhold the expression of gratitude I feel for the great benefit I have received from your treatment, of what to others, including some of the most eminent Physicians in this country and Europe, seemed an incurable malady.

For years I had suffered the most intense agony from a deranged and disordered stomach, producing Dyspepsia, derangement of the Liver, loss of appetite, and as the result, great weakness and an entire prostration of the nervous system, which neither medicine, change of climate or extensive travel in foreign countries had any power to alleviate. It is now a little more than three months since I placed myself under your treatment and commenced the use of your remedies, and to-day I am comparatively well, almost every vestige of my old complaint having left me. As an aid to yourself and a benefit to mankind I desire you to make this letter public, and if you deem it an advantage refer to me personally.

I am, Sir, with gratitude,
Your obedient servant and sincere friend,
J. HARRINGTON, West 35th-st.

To J. J. CRAVEN, Physician and Chemist.

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT

CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR.......LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR.......NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.......PARIS.

AND

WINNER OF THE WAGER

OF

30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

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HH      HH    MM   M   MM   EE
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CURE OF DISORDER OF THE STOMACH.

New-York: My husband suffered from a disorder of the stomach, and has been entirely cured by HOFF'S delicious MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE.

MRS. E. DAFFERNER, No. 206 Rivington-st.

ITS EFFICACY UPON THE INCIPIENT STAGE OF TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

I am most happy to say that it powerfully excites the activity of the lungs, and strengthens me enormously; the respiration is more free, the chest now expands unembarrassed, the cough diminishes.

New-Haven. PH. BENDER.

IT STRENGTHENS THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

My wife is greatly benefitted by the use of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. It is a very efficacious remedy, which strengthens the nerves and the whole system.

C. P. WAGNER, No. 273 Ninth-av.

SAND-PAPER.

CROMWELL & JONES,

Manufacturers of

EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,

No. 181 Water-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 217, Feb. 8, 1868.

25, 2, 45, 39, 18, 52, 44, 8, 35, 64, 19, 50, 36.

PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 218, Feb. 8, 1868.

20, 3, 41, 58, 65, 8, 68, 4, 70, 73, 35, 37, 40, 61, 5.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 165, Feb. 8, 1868.

18, 10, 73, 48, 19, 16, 59, 78, 65, 29, 60, 41, 57.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 166, Feb. 8, 1868.

40, 73, 25, 29, 61, 72, 46, 31, 56, 20, 23, 45, 67.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 189 Fulton-st.